PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,447—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 1 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th "	ARCADIA	6903	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7917	.....	.....
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
3rd May	ARCADIA	6903	MOLDAVIA	9606
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.
All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO,
BOMBAY,

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,897	Chevalier	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	31st March 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	28th April "

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Extra Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Croglietto	5,925	6th Apr. 1905.
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,159	20th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassovich	4,726	27th " "
‡ TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	4,095	9th June 1905.
‡ MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	8th July 1905.

† Will call at Piræus. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 680
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to run the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	20th March.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Suleman House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 31st March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 31st March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 11 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th April at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on SUNDAY, the 2nd April, at 10 a.m. from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 11 Shed, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Dubai Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 4th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 2,800 tons, on or about 31st March.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents
Bombay 28th March, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE, (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Apr. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,586	O. Canepa	15th June 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	Cogliolo	17th Apr. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beloito	17th May 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	Cogliolo	17th June 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all lines of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as to Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.
TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINNING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDING

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose.
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted, ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.
WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

"MINIMAX"
HAND
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th 1904.
GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire.
(Sd.) E. BODGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON, 27th October, 1904.
HAY STACK FIRE,
DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.
(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,
MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.
GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.
(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD, November, 14th, 1904.
DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguish a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.
(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C. ROBINSON. Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD,
Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.
GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test: one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.
(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER.

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER	Rs.	37 8
REFILLS for above	"	5 0

SOLE AGENTS
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SMOKE
BAHADUR
CIGARS
THEY HAVE
NO
EQUALS!
McDOWELL & CO. LD.
MADRAS.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.
The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. As. 12 & Rs. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co. 170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL
28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

IN AID OF THE NURSING FUND.

GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

"THREE LITTLE MAIDS".

(MUSICAL PLAY)

THURSDAY, MARCH 30th.

MILITARY BAND.

FULL CHORUS.

Admission: Rs. 5, Rs. 4, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

Tickets and Box Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.'s PIANO SALOON.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

IT is hereby NOTIFIED that the TIME of RECEIVING TENDERS at the Municipal Offices will, in the case of all future Tenders, be 1 P. M. instead of 2 P. M. as heretofore.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 27th March, 1905.

"S. S. DJIBOUTI."

THE above Steamer which is now in Dock carries a number of passengers, a Doctor and Stewardess on board. She will leave Bombay March 31st and is bound for Dunkirk direct. Passage fair Rs. 400 Single Apply.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

PROFESSOR W. H. SHARP, M. A., will DELIVER a LECTURE at the Institute on WEDNESDAY, the 29th March 1905, at 6-15 P. M. Subject—"More Things Japanese," illustrated by Magic Lantern slides.

Members, their families and friends are cordially invited to be present.

W. WILKIE DEANS,
Honorary Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN and EURASIAN CANDIDATES for appointments in the General Service Signalling Establishment of the Government Telegraph Department are required. They should be over 15 and under 22 years of age and be able to produce certificates of age and character. Whilst under training they will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem as probationers. Pay—Initial Rs. 40 per mensem—Rising to Rs. 150 per mensem by Grades and annual increments. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, TRAFFIC BRANCH, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta,

also

Qualified Non-Departmental Signallers are required for temporary service in the Telegraph Department. Pay will be at the rate of from one to two rupees per diem according to proficiency in Signalling. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, Traffic Branch, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of ASSIAI, widow of the deceased HAJI JAN MAHOMED CASSUM, late of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan female inhabitant deceased.

SIDICK HAJI HOOSSEIN also of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan merchant residing at Napean Sea Road, Cumballa Hill, without the Fort.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 25th day of March in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and five and in the 5th year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 25th day of March, 1905.

Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1905.

ADDITIONAL TRAIN SERVICE.

DOWN MAIL TRAIN. First and Second class Passengers travelling from Poona to Wathar during the Mahableshwar Season, will, until further notice, be conveyed in the Mail Train leaving Poona at 19 hours 15 minutes, and arriving Wathar at 23 hours 53 minutes. This Train runs in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Mail Train leaving Bombay at 15 hours daily.

A Dining Carriage is attached to the Mail Train from Poona to Wathar.

1. PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail, Mixed or Season Special Train from Poona, are requested to secure accommodation by booking their berths beforehand, which can be done, when available, at the Station Master at Poona is advised of the class and number of berths required, and the names of intending occupants.

2. DOWN NIGHT MIXED. Extra Carriages will be attached, when required, to the Down Mixed Train leaving Poona at 21 hours 20 minutes and arriving Wathar at 4 hours 28 minutes daily.

3. MAHABLESHWAR SEASON SPECIAL. A light Special Passenger Train, having limited accommodation, will be run daily between the 1st April and 15th June 1905. It will leave Poona at 2 hours 25 minutes, after the arrival there of the Bombay-Madras Mail Train starting at 21 hours 30 minutes from Victoria Terminus. This Train arrives at Wathar at 6 hours 30 minutes. Accommodation for First and Second class Passengers will be reserved by it in the order registered, for the number of berths available only, on application to the Station Master, Poona.

4. FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS before leaving Mahableshwar are requested to give the Station Master, Wathar, at least 24 hours' notice of the Train by which they propose travelling on their return journey. For particulars see Time Tables.

5. Reserved accommodation cannot be guaranteed for Passengers joining the MAIL TRAIN at Wathar, for Poona, nor can Extra carriages be attached at Wathar when that train is running with its full complement of Through vehicles between Bangalore and Poona.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 23rd March 1905.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE WESTERN INDIA MOTOR COMPANY, LIMITED.

RAMPART ROW,
(Next P. & O. OFFICE),
FORT, BOMBAY,

THE GARAGE and REPAIR SHOP are now OPEN under the Management of Mr. W. C. ENGLAND, (who has had seven years practical experience of this business).

Petrol and CAR Accessories on SALE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Tapti Valley Railway Company, Limited, will be held on THURSDAY the 30th March, 1905, at 4 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December 1904.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect a Director in the place of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., who retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

5th.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th March to the 13th April, 1905, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents
Bombay, 27th February 1905.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE",
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CRICKETERS AND CRICKET-LOVERS.

A PAPER SOLELY DEVOTED TO INDIAN CRICKET.

IT is PROPOSED to PUBLISH a WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT to the *Bombay Gazette*, every MONDAY specially devoted to Cricket in India.

The supplement will be entitled

"INDIAN CRICKET"

A WEEKLY RECORD OF THE GAME

and will contain brightly written notes and comments on the Game.

It will be conducted by a Gentleman of wide experience who has contributed articles on the subject to most of the leading daily newspapers of this country.

No pains will be spared to make it interesting and popular.

For some time past the want of a paper in India exclusively devoted to Cricket has been greatly felt.

Old records have been lost sight of, while fresh ones have in a great many instances altogether escaped notice owing to the fact that there never has been a journal exclusively devoted to the game and that the best Cricket has only been dealt with sketchily by existing sporting papers.

"INDIAN CRICKET"

will supply a long-felt want and as it is being offered at a

NOMINAL RATE

it should meet with extensive support.

Amount of SUBSCRIPTION can be sent on receipt of First ISSUE

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Rs. 12 PER ANNUM (with Postage)

OR ONE RUPEE PER MONTH,

Subscriptions are now being registered

All communications to be addressed to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay, from whom Advertisement Rates can be obtained.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimneys or lace shades, holders and chimneys, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PESHOTAN, Deputation Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

TONGAS AND PHAETONS FOR WATHAR, PACHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR, Apply for particulars to BAPOO SHEIKAR at Head office, W.A. Branch Offices, Panchgani Bazar and Mahableshwar Bazar.

WANTED A FIRST CLASS COOK for the R. I. M. S. "Canning". Wages Rs. 50 per mensem rations free. Apply to the MESS PRESIDENT.

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write, Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1231. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, F. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG LADY, of respectable European British Parentage, residing in the East, age 19, medium stature, fresh complexion, auburn hair, dark eyes, good looking, strong and healthy, acquainted with all household duties, desires to exchange attested Photograph with a Gentleman, any age, of respectable position and income, with a view to marriage. Satisfactory references given and required. Address, with full particulars E. R. M. D.," care of "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

TO BE LET well-furnished BUNGALOW off Mountpleasant Road, Malabar Hill, from 1st April to end of October. Apply to E. SCARPA, Austrian Lloyd's.

FOR SALE MITCHELL'S LINOLEUM Thick No1, 6 feet wide, One rupee per square yard. Apply CHIEF STOREKEEPER B. B. and C. I. Railway, Parel, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandford, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "A." care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

CHEAP.—We cannot afford to pass inferior work under the misleading name of High Class Work at Cheap Prices. We do real Artistic Work and charge fairly reasonable Prices. A trial solicited, Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographers to H. E. Lord Curzon and Lord Lamington, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

WILL SUITS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Philips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 0-9-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bana, at Rs. 0-13 per case, at Bandora.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail editions, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 15 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 1 per copy according to numbers available. Rates for bound copies on Enquiry.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, sold at their Godowns, Masagon.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bid Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large quantities. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Messes, especially First Class Governesses and Mahomedan Servants, for whom no guarantee, Fee, Boundary, Rs. 4, and Mount Road, for other servants.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established 1864.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription 8s. 6d. per year including postage.

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Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
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RECEIVED ONLY LAST WEEK
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF
English-made Woollen and Linen
HORSE CLOTHINGS,
Complete with Cap and Strap, to be sold away at Manufacturers' Prices.

Apply to
GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,
67, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT POONA:—
FRENCHMAN & Co.,
Civil Lines, POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 23, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON PICKINGS.

MESSRS. MENESSE & Co., are instructed by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st April 1905, at 3 p. m., at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba.

A quantity of cotton pickings.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th March, 1905.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

Bona-Fide Sale of Mr. Martin Cohen's furniture, &c., advertised to take place TO-DAY, has been CANCELLED.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Messrs. Treacher & Co., (Entrance from Elphinstone Road opposite the High Court) the surplus teak wood and blackwood furniture of the Bombay Club consisting of easy and light and canvas chairs, cushioned sofas, arm and without arm chairs, single and double iron bedsteads, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, round and writing tables, khapoys, screens clothes and hanging presses glass door, cupboards, towel racks, China matting, Gas brackets and three lamps &c.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Sirdar Palace, the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood house hold furniture, drawing-room suit of sofas, and chairs, cabinet, marble top tables, bedsteads, almirah marble top dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, glassware, crockery ware, plated ware, Kerosine table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, table ornaments Sweetstone ebonized square piano by Rose harmonium etc., the property of T. W. Perrett, Esq.

The property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 10 ground floor, Gymkhana Chambers, opposite the Esplanade Rooms, Wauldby Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome teak wood and black wood household furniture of the latest design, such as telescopic dining table, chairs, mirror sideboard, whatnots meatsafe, marble-top table, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs lined silk, cabinets and chiffoniers, hatstand, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, double mirror door almyrah, chest of drawer, dressing and wash-hand tables, Treacher's glassware and porcelainware, best platedware by Read and Barton and others, table ornaments, pictures, ebonized iron frame grand cottage piano by Rose and Co. Remington Typewriter, &c., the property of B. Stern, Esq.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A RUBBER-TYRED VICTORIA SHIGRAM AND BAY HORSE.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., the guardian appointed by the High Court in the matter of Vithaldas Jamnadas and Narotam Das Jamnadas, Minors, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 3rd day of April next, at 3-30 p.m.

1 handsome rubber-tyred victoria.
1 office shigram.
1 strong bay pony.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the compound of the Victoria Technical Institute, Byculla, on THURSDAY the 13th proximo at 1 p.m. the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware Waverly typewriter, microscopes, books, pictures, D. B. gun, 6 chamber revolver table ornaments, art vases, camera, aluminium utensils, cooking stove garden plants from safe &c., the property of the late HUGH MONIS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view fourdays be for the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 29th March 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, in the bungalow of Messrs. R. Scott & Co.'s Stable's compound the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, very rich crystal glass and crockery ware best plated-ware different pattern of dinner and dessert sets sideboard, drawing-room sofas chairs and easy chairs drawing room cabinets glass door almyrah marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, hand-some flower vases and table ornaments fine rare pictures and chromos, cut large, medicine chest consisting of 125 bottles of medicine brass and iron single and double bed-steads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, carbide lamps, rich carpets &c., &c., the property of H. M RODGERS Esq. R. G. V. S.

The property is on view.

On FRIDAY the 31st instant at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, a large quantity of Hink's and Ditmar's Duplex, and Favourite burners, bronze, brass and cutglass table lamps, Hink's Wall lamps, plated favourite and paroka lamps, plated, hand wall and table candle sticks hand lanterns, liquor sets, vases, feeding bottles, cuspers saucers, milk jugs water jugs, American jewel lamps, fancy scent bottles, sundries stoves, a lot of enamelled ware such as milk jugs, hot water dishes, kettles, etc., etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the purchasers.

The above is on view. (491)

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office, shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 Grey Arab quiet in harness, and saddle.
1 Bay pony quiet in harness.
1 Chestnut Arab horse, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF BENGAL COAL DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

On TUESDAY the 4th proximo at 4-30 p. m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Clark Bunier (in the Chamar Godi) by order of Mr. Hormasji Dosabhoy Patel and on account and risk of the concerned.

About 35 to 100 Tons Bengal coal saved from the Barge No. 4759 which was sunk on the 25th February last. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY the 12th proximo at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4 Queen's Road Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, sideboard, drawing room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrah, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, one handsome sweet toned ebonized cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., handsome flower vases and table ornaments, first rate pictures and chromographs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich, carpets, etc., etc, the property of Lt.-Col. HODGE.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 25th March, 1905.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!!
THE LATEST WAR NEWS
For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.
Subscriptions are now being Registered
AT THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
APOLLO BUNDER'S STREET.
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 12,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Almora, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. F. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager
Esplanade, Road Bombay

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL...Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£21,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Cunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, where travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£300,000
RESERVE FUND.....£300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo,	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang,	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Re. 1 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch). Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Re. 1 per inch). Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED.

A JUDICIAL CLERK for the Central India Agency Office, Indore. Must be a GRADUATE and L L B or otherwise legally qualified, with a sound practical knowledge of law. Should also be able to read, write and talk Urdu and Hindi fluently and if possible Maharatti. Pay Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the 1st ASSISTANT AGENT, Governor-General, Central India, Indore.

FOR SALE.

4 Drawing Frames	by Dobson and	Barlow.
4 Slubbing	Do.	Do.
6 Intermediate	Do.	Do.
12 Roving	Do.	Do.

For full particulars apply to the MANAGER at the Emperor Edward S and M Mills, Mazagon, where the Machines could be seen working.

Intending purchasers are requested to send their offers to the Undersigned.

B. D. PETIT SONS & Co.
7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

FOR SALE.

NEW English Square LANDAUS, with steel and wooden rubber-tyred wheels; Ralli CARS, with wooden Rubber-tyred Wheels; second-hand English CANOE LANDAU, with wooden Rubber-tyred Wheels, and other Carriages.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
Carriage Builder,
Girgaum.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newara Eliya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ltd.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,500,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS " 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bombay, Dairen, Hawai, Hong-Kong, Kobe, Liao-Yang, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchwang, Peking, Port Arthur, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 5,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on

BONY ENLARGEMENTS, CALLOSITIES, &c.

HARVEY'S EMBROCATION
OR CURB BOTTLE,

(HARVEY'S WATTS' EMBROCATION.)

A NON-BLEMISHING SPECIFIC FOR CURBS, SPLINTS, SPAVINS, DEEP-SEATED LAMENESS, &c.

HARVEY'S EMBROCATION or Curb Bottle, is unapproached by any known remedy in its power over deep-seated Lameness, and abnormal Bony Growth or Deposit, such as Curb, Spavin, Splint, Side-bone, or similar exostoses, so that it is essentially the Remedy for such cases as are usually treated by firing. Price Per Bottle Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 5-0.

SOLE AGENTS :—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS
Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 12	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 8	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 8	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 13	5 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

NOW READY.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

PERHAPS YOUR TROUBLE
IS KIDNEY DISEASE.

KIDNEY DISEASE comes on quietly—may have been in the system for years before patient suspected the real cause of his trouble.

There may have been headaches, limb aches, neuralgia, sciatics, rheumatism, a nervous, irritable feeling, or a generally weak, tired feeling, weak heart swelling of the flesh, puffy eyes, etc.

He did not know that these were symptoms of kidney disease and so he [illegible] the symptoms, and not the kidneys.

Thus the trouble kept growing worse, until disturbances of the water appeared, or there was gravel, or retention of urine, or backache—or some such plain sign of kidney trouble that there could be no doubt.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills should be taken at the first sign of anything wrong. There is no other safe way, because kidney diseases are the most dangerous of all, except consumption. Doan's Pills strengthen the kidneys and help them to properly perform that most important of all functions—the filtering of the blood—help them to flush off and carry away with the surplus water, all these impurities which the blood gathers up in its circuit of the body. In no other way can you be well.

A free sample of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills will be sent to any reader of this paper, on application to FOSTER McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London, W., England. Please mention the name of this paper. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills may be had from all Chemists.

ANTI-CONSTIPATION
PILLS.
A GENTLE AND
PROMPT LAXATIVE.

They are simple, safe, reliable, and will relieve those diseases resulting from a disordered liver, such as bilious sick headache, heartburn, &c.

DOSE :—One Pill 3 times a day after food or two Pills at bed time,

8 annas per bottle of 25.

PREPARED BY
BEYNON & CO.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.
BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.
WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.
SELLING FOR CASH.
BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.
60 TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 27.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£91 1-16	= — 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£99 3-4	= unchanged
6 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1-2	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 1-4	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 3-16	= — 1-8
2 months hence	26	= — 1-8
Spot in New York	51 5-8	= — 1-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·16 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin "	20·43 1-4	= do
New York Demand	4·85 3-4	= + 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' eight Bank Bills	2 1-4 per cent	= do
" " " Fine" Trade Bills	2 1-8 per cent	= do
6 months' eight Fine Trade Bills	2 5-8 per cent	= + 1-8
6 months' eight Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= unchanged

INTEREST—
Day to day loans — 2 1-2 per cent = do
7 day market loans — 2 5-8 per cent = + 1-8

SUGAR—
Sugar—German granulated 1st marks 16 3-16 business done tone quiet.

RUBBER—
Rubber 5s 5 1-2d value

RAPESEED—
Brown 36 sellers tone firm.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 36 3-4 buyers tone firm

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 1-2 unchanged
Wheat afloat for U. K. 4,060,000.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet but steady. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·21—5. Egyptian F. to G. F. Brown 6 13-16—1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 9,000. Futures closed quiet but steady.

Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May	
4·05 — 5	4·05 — 5	
May-June 4·05 — 6	June-July 4·16 — 6	July-Aug. 4·11 — 5
Aug.-Sept. 4·12 — 5	Sept.-Oct. 4·13 — 5	Oct.-Nov 4·14 — 5.	Nov.-Dec. 4·15 — 5

Receipts at U S Ports	24,000 bales
Do, last year	11,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	12,000 "
Do. do Continent	16,000 "

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	8·05 unchanged
Futures, month of March	7·50 + 1
Do, do July	7·53 + 5

* Advanced owing to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	7 3-8 — 1-16
Futures, month of June	7·37 unchanged
Do, do. Sept.	7·45 — 1
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 27th March, 1905 :—

Cotton	15,670 bales.
Wheat	16,483 cwts.
Linseed	12,978 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,945 "
Gingellyseed	9,883 "
Poppyseed	1,559 "
Groundnuts	1,081 "
Castorseed	1,052 "
Rice	56,475 "
Myrabollams	4,627 "
Cottonseed	13,935 "
Mowraseed	12 "
Gram	6,821 "
Joowar	18,346 "
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, MARCH 28.

Exchange—Tone quieter

Bank T. T.		1s. 4 1-32d
Bank Demand		1s. 4 1-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.		1s. 4 3-16d
Do 6 do do		1s. 4 9-32d
French Francs 3 do do		170 1-2 to 1-4
Marks 3 do do		133 3-4 to 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight		135
Shanghai 30 do do		133 1-2
Japan 30 do do		148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98·8
1st Settlement 31st March	98·8
2nd do 1st May	98·10

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 9th March	2 1-2 per cent
Bank of Bombay do do	do 3 do
Bank of Bengal do do	do 3 do
Bank of Madras do 14th	do 3 do

Seeds—
Linseed—Tone easier.

		Rs	a	p
Ready	Sellers	6	5	0
Forward April-May	Suttab	6	9	6

Rapeseed—Tone dull.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready		6	0	0
Do	Forward Apl-May	6	1	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready		6	7	0
Do	Forward Apl-May	6	8	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready		6	8	0
Do	Forward Apl-May	6	9	0

Poppyseed—Tone quiet but steady.

Ready	old	7	2	0
Forward April-May	new	7	3	0

Castorseed—Tone easier

Ready	sellers	2	7	8
Forward May		29	0	0

Gingellyseed.—Tone dull.

Howree Khandeish	44	8	0
15 per cent Mixed	44	0	0
25 per cent. " nominal.	43	0	0
50 per cent "	42	0	0
Black Kutnee "	37	8	0
Yellow Hingenghat sellers	49	0	0

Wheat.—Tone. Quiet but steady.

White Delhi ready	4	8	0
Do April-May	4	7	6

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—steady.
Estimated sales ..... bales 8,000
Imports ..... " 7,000

Mar.-April 4·08 +2		April-May 4·01 +2
May-June 4·11 +2	June-July 4·13 +2	July-Aug. 4·14 +2
Aug.-Sept. 4·15 +2	Sep.-Oct. 4·16 +2	Oct.-Nov. 4·17 +2
	Nov.-Dec. 4·17 +2	

COTTON.—The local market is quiet but steady and rates are unchanged. Business keeps dragging on in the same unsatisfactory manner, and continues to be confined to small lots of high class cotton for near shipments by exporters, and an occasional purchase by mills of ready or this month's delivery.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	All rates unchanged from 27th inst
Bengals, M, G Ry terms	
Sind-Punjab M G.	
Oomrawatee (descpts) (M.-G.)	
Khandeish do.	
Jalgaon do.	
Khangaum fair staple (M.-G)	
Karanja do. do. do.	
Akola do. do. do.	
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.)	
Dhamangaum Foolgaum (M.-G)	
Nagpore and Kampti do	
Broach (M.-G.)	
Dharwar (S.-G)	
Westerns	

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	Quiet but steady
Good Dhowrungree	—
The Manchester Market has been	firm.
2 1-2 per cent Consols	91 1/16
3 per cent Rentes	19 3/4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loans	107 1/2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 1/4
Bar Silver	26 3/16

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th Mar. 1905 as compared with the statement of 2 th Mar. 1905 :—

LIABILITIES.	March 15. Rs. a. p.	March 20. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,32,00,000 0 0	1,32,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,03,16,0[illegible]5 15 7	1,01,56,0 5 2 5
Other Deposits, &c	10,44,99,530 6 4	10,[illegible]3,19,668 7 5
Bank Post Bills, &c	15, 0,451 8 8	15,55,699 13 0
Sundries	24,95,650 15 8	28,00,0 2 5 11
Rs.	15,79,83,684 13 3	16,08,31,335 12 9

ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities	1,13,65,132 1 11	1,20,0[illegible],201 1 11
Other authorised Investments	82,75,0[illegible]6 5 8	81,[illegible]2,413 13 8
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	3,57,46,965 2 5	3,57,02,596 7 2
Accounts of Credit on do	2,18,69,719 9 9	2,19,1[illegible],976 5 0
Bills discounted &c	3,68,28,453 15 3	3,55,56,705 1 10
Balances with other Banks	9,07,[illegible]11 5 2	8,07,[illegible]83 2 3
Bullions	213 9 5	...
Dead Stock	18,11,735 0 7	18,14,611 12 11
Stamps	14,004 2 2	13,719 11 6
Sundries	13,39,831 0 10	13,18,611 5 6
	12,00,[illegible],842 3 5	12,02,43,779 0 8
Cash &c., at Head Office	2,20,77,000 2 11	2,42,[illegible],552 15 0
Do. at Branches	1,58,55,046 7 11	1,53,18,003 13 1
Rs.	15,79,33,688 14 3	16,08,31,335 12 9

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	12,33,827	Decrease
Do, at Branches	1,75,786	Increase
Other Deposits	38,14,078	Do
Post Bills	39,245	Do
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	5,71,539	Increase
Loans	44,959	Decrease
Accounts of Credit	56,357	Increase
Mercantile Bills	2,71,748	Decrease
Cash at Head Office	21,92,552	Increase
Cash at Branches	4,62,957	Do

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Years Divid.	Cash Balc
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,327
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,330
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,089
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	70	100	nil	40
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£13,80
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	11-10-0	£6 1c
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 10 pr	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,700
Albert (Lucknow)	200	1,000	1,100	Rs 50	700xd
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	290
Bombay Cotton Brooks Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	Nil	70
Broach City Press Co., Co.	500	200	200	dvd Rs10	190
Calcutta	800	200	[illegible]	dvd Rs15	165
East India	600	1,250	1,250	dvd Rs150	200
English Press and Mantg.	850	1,000	1,000	dvd R150	1425
Fort	700	250	250	dvd Rs 4	40
French	150	8,000	1,150	dvd Rs40	780
Harvey, and Babapathy	300	600	500	dvd Rs25	510
Hitgoli Press Co., Ld.	650	00	500	dvd Rs40	890
	750	100	100	dvd Rs 20	151½
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvd Rs50	380
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs25	4-
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs40	548 1-2
Munmar M	1,000	200	all	dvd Rs25	247 1-2
New Berar	1,250	400	500	dvd Rs30	515
New Indian	1,000	Rs	125	dvd Rs 7	148 3-4
Prince of Wales Ind and Punjab Co.	1,000	500	500	dv Rs30	478
Sind	400	480	750	dvd Rs50	430
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	97	200	all	20	160
Vakhat	450	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1075

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength, insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIGGE—March 13 at Chundowa Tea Estate, Cachar, the wife of Harold L Bigge, of a son.
GLENNIE—March 19, at Hattialli, Dibrugarh, the wife of C W Glennie, of a daughter.
STONIER—March 21, at 8 Bedford Road, Bedford Park, London, the wife of George A Stonier, (late Chief Inspector of Mines in India), of a son.

DEATHS.

JUDGE—March 23, at Madhupur, Alice, the beloved wife of Charles Judge, and relict of the late John Austin Cyrus Neame.
KELLY—March 17, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Charles Richard Kelly, fifth son of the late Major R Kelly, R A, and late of the E I Railway Company's service, aged 58 years, 7 months and 2 days.

PECTORAL

COUGH SYRUP.

An efficient and speedy remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, &c. Its effects are immediate in dissolving and expelling the congealed Phlegm.

DIRECTIONS,

One or two tea-spoonfuls every 3 or 4 hours.

Re 1 per bottle.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 57m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m., High water, 5-55m., 7-38s. Low water, 0-39m, 0-15s.
Municipal Standing Committee 3-30 p.m.
Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, Elphinstone Circle, 3 p.m.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, distribution of awards, Town Hall, the Hon. Mr. S. W. Edgerley presiding, 5-15 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Professor Sharp's lecture on "More Things Japanese," 6-15 p.m.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on to-day, at 5-30 p. m., "Note on the Egyptien Origin of an Incident in India Folktales," and "Note on Clay-eating as a Racial Characteristic," by Sarat Chandra Mitra, M. A., of Chapra, Saran.

FIGHTING COCKS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup disposed of a case in which Mrs. N. Fletcher charged her neighbour Mr. S. Massari and one Mr. A. A. Nadal, the former with insult and the latter with assault. Mr. Ashbury, pleader, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the complainant and the accused lived in Moos Buildings, Grant Road. On the 26th February last, Mrs. Massari's cock began to fight with Mrs. Fletcher's cock. The latter's son, Stephen Fletcher, went to bring his cock back, when Mrs. Massari abused him. Mrs. Fletcher remonstrated with her, when she was also abused. Subsequently the second accused and Mrs. Fletcher's husband appeared on the scene. The second accused in attempting to get at Mr. Fletcher pushed Mrs. Fletcher and knocked her down. Her son went to her rescue, when the second accused assaulted him. Both the accused denied the charge. The Magistrate held that the charge was established against both the accused and ordered each of them to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Tapsell charged Miaji Nathoo, victoria driver, No. 857 with cruelty to his horse. Mr. J. A. D. MacBain, an Honorary Magistrate, deposed that on Monday afternoon, when he was driving in the accused's gharry from his office in the Fort, towaid the Municipal Hall, he noticed the accused beating his horse most cruelly though the animal was going at a fair pace. The witness asked the gharrivala to stop beating the horse as he was not in too great a hurry to reach his destination, but all to no purpose. When the gharry came up to the Victoria Terminus, the witness handed the accused over to the police. The witness further stated that the accused had the whip continually in his hand and was constantly urging his horse at whatever speed it went. The accused in pleading guilty said the whip was a country made one. The Magistrate in convicting the accused fined him Rs. 3 and remarked that the accused would not like to be whipped.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Egypt, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, from London, with the English mail brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Bateson Mrs, nurse and child
Blake Miss F
Brooks Lady
Barnes Miss D
Blewitt Lt G
Butterworth, Mr W
Colquhoun Miss C
Campbell Col and Misses
Campbell Misses
Daly Lt C E
Day Miss R
Dewar Mr D F
Edwards Lt D B
Fromm Mr A H
Frederickson Mr H
Farthing Miss
Fraser Lt J
Grant Mr H B
Gwatkin Lt R F
Hartley Lt L W
Harris Miss I
Hollis, Miss
Johnstone Miss
Johnson Mr D M
Kellie Mr H
McConnagher Mrs
McNeill Mr and Mrs
Miley Dr W R
Nethersole Capt and Mrs A R
Olsen Mr G A
Porteous Lt D M
Slack Mrs A
Taylor Mrs and inft
Williams Mr A
Wilder Mrs and Miss
Wood Mr G E

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ashton Mrs
Anderson Mr J M
Allen Mr and Mrs C I
Hartbord Mr C H
Burhitt Mr W D
Birdwood Mrs and child
Burt Mr J M
Bunce Miss J C
Buck Mrs and inft
Brown Major and Mrs H C
Briscoe Mr St J
Barlow Mr
Bryant Lt C E
Bean Mr and Mrs
Cornwall Mr and Mrs J
Collister Mr and Mrs
Charrington Lt J H
Cotton Miss E
Croft Mr T
Drakes Major F R
Fulton Mr S M H
Fulton Miss
Fawcett Mr and Mrs
Graham Mr
Harrison Mr and Mrs
Hodges Miss
Hewett Mrs
Hanphill Mr, Mrs and Miss
Jayaker Mr M R
Kee Mr and Mrs A M
Kempson Miss K
Liddell Mrs
Lindsay Mr T
Lowes Mr C
Moore Capt F J
Milvain Capt H
Norris Mrs Col de M
Nicolls Mrs and Inft
Nicolls Mr W S
Oliphant Capt E H
Quick Mr and Mrs L
Russell Mr G H
Steele Col
Silkington Mr and Mrs T J
Stansfield Mr F G
Scott Mr R
Swinburne Major and Mrs
Thomas Mr G L
Whyte Mr E
Waite Mrs and child
Watson Mr G
Whyte Mr W N

ALLEGED FRAUD ON THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

CHARGES AGAINST A LEDGER CLERK.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate, Gopalrao Vithalrao Kalyanpurker, a ledger-clerk in the Bank of Bombay Savings Bank Department, stood charged under section 477A of the Indian Penal Code with falsification of accounts, for the purpose of defrauding the Bank to the extent of Rs. 2,030.

Mr. H C Kirkpatrick, barrister, instructed by Mr. Vernon Bayley solicitor appeared for the Bank. The accused was undefended. Mr. Robert Aitken, Deputy Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, Savings Bank Department, was also present in the Court.

Mr. Kirkpatrick in outlining the case for the prosecution said that the accused had manipulated the Bank's books for the purpose of defrauding the Bank out of over Rs. 2,000, in two separate sums of Rs. 1,000 each. The staff of the Savings Bank Department consists of, he said, four ledger-keepers and a shroff and two or three other clerks to attend to miscellaneous duties. In that department the shroff was the only man who was authorised to receive or to pay out money, according to the prescribed course of work. This shroff was completely separate from the rest of the general staff of the Bank. It appeared from one of the ledgers kept by the accused that on the 4th of January 1904 there was a sum of Rs. 1,000 paid into the Savings Bank by a man named Rama Govind. According to the prescribed course of business in the Bank the money deposited by Rama Govind, if deposited at all, would and must be deposited with the shroff, and as such would have been duly entered in the books by him. But there was no such entry in the Shroff's book, and the Shroff would swear that he never got that sum of Rs. 1,000. The entry made to the effect that Rs. 1,000 were received by the Bank, by the accused in his ledger-book in his own hand was therefore fictitious. On the 4th of January 1905, just one year after, there was another entry made in the hand writing of the accused in his ledger, as Rs. 1,030, principal with interest, paid over to Rama Govind. On examination the Shroff's books showed that this sum was paid out by the Bank. Under the circumstances the Bank was made to pay Rs. 1,000 with Rs. 30 as interest, which sum was never deposited in the Bank. This payment was as usual made on a bank slip, which slip had disappeared and there was nothing to show except the entries in the ledger that Rs. 1,030 were paid out by the Bank. There was another charge against the accused, with which were connected two names Yashwant Vinayak and Hergovan Shamji. On the 1st instant another sum of Rs. 1,000 were paid out by the Bank on a letter purporting to come from a man named Hergovan Shamji. This letter authorised the payment of Rs. 1,000 to the bearer. But it was found out subsequently that this Hergovan had no account at all in the Bank, and it was further believed that no such Hergovan had tendered such a letter for the amount. But an account was found debited in the books of the Bank by the accused to the name of one Yeshwant Vinayak, which debit was also fictitious. There was no man of that name who had any account opened with the Bank. But Rs. 1,000 were paid out by the Bank on that fictitious letter and to meet that end the accused had elaborately altered the accounts in the books of the Bank which were never received by the Bank. The fundamental point in the case therefore was that there two sums of Rs. 1,000 each were paid out by the Bank which were never received by the Bank.

Evidence in the case was then led, and the hearing stood adjourned.

DACOITY IN SATARA DISTRICT.

SENTENCES REDUCED BY HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding on the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of an appeal in a case against Ganu bin Chandu and eight others, who were convicted by Mr. G. French, Assistant Sessions Judge of Satara, in November last, of dacoity and were sentenced to transportation for seven years each. Two of them, accused Nos. 4 and 7, appealed to the High Court, and were represented by Mr. Kelkar, the Government Pleader appearing for the Crown.

The dacoity was committed at Gothkhindi, Taluka Valva, on the 13th August last. The first accused pleaded guilty, and was made King's evidence and granted a pardon; while the rest pleaded not guilty. Antharam Gangaram was a tradesman who kept a shop at the village of Gothkhindi. Access to the shop was obtained through a door in an outer wall. Behind the shop was the part of the house where the family lived. It was stated that, on the night in question, a party of a dozen robbers entered the place, beat Antharam and several guests who were staying with him at the time opened the cupboards and went off with a large quantity of property; which the complainant valued at Rs. 4,000. The evidence in the case consisted of persons who were eye witnesses of the crime and claimed to have seen some or all of the offenders and to be able to identify them; and of persons who were present when the accused showed the police where the property was. The first accused, who wished to turn King's evidence, was granted a pardon by the Court. The witnesses corroborated the complainant and each other in the main facts of their story. The robbers were at some pains to know who was the owner of the shop, and beat the guests till they fixed upon Antharam. As there was not enough light to see by, they got fire to some clothes they found in the house. The robbers were alleged to have two swords and a gun with them. The witnesses appeared to the Sessions Judge in

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1905.

MAGAZINES AND MORALS.

PATERFAMILIAS, who condemned "The Boys of England" and kindred publications as disturbing to the mind of young hopeful has become reconciled to the modern monthly magazine which is eagerly bought up at the bookstalls. But it is a matter for regret that the tone of magazine stories is deteriorating. They are not so demoralising as the modern novel, but the tendency is to follow in the lines of the old "Police News", the chronicle of crime. Even the "Police News" was to be preferred to some of the magazines, for there we always found the criminal was punished, and the sentence passed upon him by the Court was duly set forth. But the magazines seem to aim at glorifying crime and putting a halo round the brow of the villain. "Virtue triumphant" ought to be the moral of stories for the young, and is, with the best writers. Sir Conan Doyle, perhaps though unwittingly, is responsible for the creation of an appetite for stories of crime and criminals, but his stories are invariably wholesome. Sherlock Holmes always got the better of the criminal and showed how utterly impossible it is for the wicked to prosper. So long as this is the moral the detective story is innocuous. But less harmless writers have sprung up in abundance, and there is scarcely a magazine to be found to-day that has not its blood-curdling stories of crime which, in some cases, show how easy it is to become expert as a thief and how simple a thing it is to cover up all traces of a crime and so avoid discovery.

At the cheap, trashy magazines, we are not surprised. But the publications which have always been considered of excellent tone are descending to this objectionable class of story, and not one magazine on the stalls this month omits its criminal story. One tells, with the greatest gusto, how some sailors, wrecked ashore, beat the proprietor by way of diversion, and then hammered the police who went to his assistance. Great fun for the sailors, and likely to be emulated by the Hooligans to whom the story will appeal. They require little instruction in the art of making themselves objectionable, but they can learn much from that particular story. Then we have rowdyism extolled and the charms of disturbing a religious meeting are duly set forth. Of course, the best part of the story is that the culprits got off scot-free while the worshippers fled in fear. But another—and one we have always regarded as among the best of English magazines—publishes no less than four stories of crime, only one of which, by the way, ends in the manner the law would demand. The first of these relates in minutest detail how a cracksman entered a house, how he obtained its bearings, rigged up his apparatus, the articles he employed in breaking in, the skill with which he got rid of the presence of the only man likely to come in his way, and the simple process by which he ransacked the place, carried off the plunder and threw suspicion on another individual. The author's directions need only be followed, rehearsed once, and the burglar is made. In another story a pickpocket is glorified and made a hero because he repays the benevolence of an old gentleman, who had befriended him, by knocking him down in his own house.

It is a wonderfully well written little story, this last. The benefactor recommends honest toil. "There will" he says, "be a sort of high moral significance in the act for which you will nevertheless be paid, though probably at a lower rate than you have been receiving from me. The gentleman has been greatly struck by the triumph of my views, and—. At this moment Mr. Bullwinkle was struck also. As he beamed on his convert, Spotto's eyes sought the black watch-ribbon while his outraged soul rose within him. After this sickening month, he was to be set to work—hard digging—for anything somebody might choose to pay! And there was the gold watch that might have been his a month ago, flaunted before his eyes, Spotto let fly left and right together, the left on Mr. Bullwinkle's nose, the right on his watch-guard. Spotto's benefactor went over with a crash and Spotto sprang out at the door and down the street at his hardest with the gold watch in his pocket at last." And so the thief is amusing, and a very good fellow for that he refuses work and prefers to steal. We would not add to the story and put in a moral like a powder in a spoonful of jam. But stories of the sort are best refused by the editors of magazines who, after all, have some degree of responsibility for the improvement of public morals. How tales of the kind play havoc with the young is shown in one of the most recent of the Stingaree stories, wherein admiration for the dashing highwayman causes imaginative youngsters to attempt following in his footsteps and with disastrous consequences. The author seemed to feel that he owed so much to his readers, and before shooting or hanging his hero, found himself bound to let them know he did not wish them to think Stingaree an example they should follow, though this particular villain had undoubtedly some redeeming qualities. His greatest achievement, however, will be found to be his triumph over a bishop. And we shall laugh at it. But ill effects are bound to follow the consumption of literature of the kind and magazine editors require reminding of their duty.

THE AFFAIRS OF CRETE.

WE may not envy the position of Prince George of Greece as High Commissioner of Crete. The Cretans are difficult to deal with, but many of the troubles of his regime Prince George has himself created. Received a little over six years ago by the Cretans with open arms, he has succeeded during the last three years in arousing the antagonism of the Islanders to an extent which is now indicated by open revolution. It must be acknowledged that when he saw he had gone too far he attempted to make amends by presenting the Islanders' request for union with Greece to the Powers, but it is not surprising that the Powers required to be satisfied of the genuineness of the desire. Mere annexation to Greece does not imply autonomy, and without the latter would but lay the course for further trouble. The Powers in reply to the High Commissioner's representations stated that they would not tolerate the annexation of Crete by any Power without the consent of the inhabitants, but they expressed willingness to withdraw the European guards and to allow the Cretan authorities to impose higher dues. When Prince George set out on his tour of the European Courts he declared that if his mission failed he would resign, but he continues to rule on absolutist principles. The situation has its complications, for while the Islanders undoubtedly resent the High Commissioner's autocratic administration, it is not clear how far the demand for union with Greece is general or merely a party movement engineered entirely from Athens. There is much to support the latter view of the question, and it is apparently the one which finds favour with the Powers. The "revolutionists," however, strengthen their cause by combining a demand for immediate reforms with action in favour of union. The telegram announcing the gathering of an armed National Assembly which has formally proclaimed union with Greece supplies the sequel to intelligence published several weeks ago. It was then stated that the Annexation Party had begun a revolutionary movement by which it hoped to achieve its object. The various committees were about to issue an appeal to the candidates at the pending elections to withdraw in a body and to the voters to abstain from the poll.

Instead of an elected body there is to-day an assembly whose members are gathered by virtue of the arms in their hands. Pending union the reforms demanded by the revolutionaries are complete liberty of the Press, the election as opposed to the nomination of mayors, the right of meetings on the public highway, retrenchment by reducing public salaries, the reversal of the sentences passed on soldiers in the late struggle, and the nomination of Cretan and not foreign officers to the "Gendarmerie." The last point is one that immediately concerns the Powers to whom the revolutionists have somewhat ingenuously appealed not to support the present regime by force. If serious disturbances occur it will be necessary for the Powers to actively intervene once more. The sympathies of Prince George cannot be otherwise than with the movement towards annexation, but in view of the attitude of the signatories to the Berlin Treaty and the Cretan discontent with his personal rule, he is obliged to denounce the attempt to hasten the union. At the same time he has essayed to retrieve some of the mistakes of policy he committed early last year. Then his administration produced a revolt in the western district of the Island. Among the incidents of that period was the imprisonment of Professor Jannaris for having used disrespectful language with regard to Prince George. The Professor, whose imprisonment occasioned a considerable outcry, has now been released, the remainder of this sentence having been remitted. The Cretans, however, show no disposition to forgive the language which the High Commissioner addressed to a deputation of notables a year ago, and there seems every likelihood of considerable trouble as long as he essays to govern a turbulent race by present methods.

A TWENTIETH CENTURY AMAZON.

THERE are many instances in military and naval history of women acting as soldiers and sailors, and in many cases displaying equal endurance and courage, but the war in Manchuria presents a new example of a woman possessed with the spirit and desirous of achieving the things in which men feel pride. An extremely interesting account of her services is given by the "Novoe Vremya." The name of the young woman is Elena Mikhailovna Smolko, and she is the daughter of an old soldier, whose family live at Nikolock-Ussuriski. She speaks Chinese perfectly, having been brought up from girlhood by a Chinese woman. In 1900 she joined a regiment of the Amour Cossacks during the repression of the rising in Manchuria, and acted as interpreter. She was wounded in the neck by a bayonet thrust, and for her services received the medal for the campaign, and was presented by the Colonel with a sword having a silver grip bearing the words "Za Khrabrost" meaning "For Bravery." At the beginning of the present war she desired again to join the troops, and, in order to do so, dressed herself as a man, and proceeded to Liaoyang. She was embodied, under the name of Michael Nikolaivitch Smolko, in the 3rd Sotnia of the 2nd Nerchvitsk Regiment, with which she has taken part in several actions, and has been engaged upon reconnaissance work with the cavalry of Rennenkampf and Mishchenko. In one of the battles she was wounded by a ball in the chest, and is said now to be attached as interpreter to the Chember infantry regiment.

A BERLIN ASIATIC MUSEUM.

IT is interesting to learn from a German paper that a museum for Asiatic Art is to be founded in Berlin. The origin of this plan is by no means of recent date, as it can be traced back fifteen years and more. At that time it was limited to the establishment of a museum for East Asian culture, which has been a subject of absorbing interest throughout the civilised world for more than a generation past. Those who took a leading part in furthering the idea were especially the great explorer of China, Baron V. Richthofen and Professor J. Rein, one of the best living authorities on Japan. The working of the plan, however, did not go smoothly, great opposition being offered by the late Professor Bastian. This great scholar had accumulated with indefatigable zeal a wealth of precious East Asian objects in the City's museum for ethnology, which he had founded. It was only natural that he should feel no inclination to part with his treasures in the interest of a new collection. He further desired that anthropology should be built up entirely on the basis of natural science, and therefore stood fundamentally in opposition to the establishment of a museum of culture. Meanwhile, the original plan had been subjected to both a limitation and an extension. It has been limited in so far as at present a museum for Art only is proposed that should indeed in any case serve at the same time to an extensive degree as a mirror of Asiatic culture. On the other hand the plan was enlarged by the proposition to include all Asia within the sphere of its activities. Egyptian museums have arisen in nearly all great art cities, since Egyptian Art and culture first excited attention. Now follows Asia. But up to the present there is no purely Asiatic museum in existence. Such a museum might be established on the basis of an assortment of the gigantic and chaotic collection of objects in the British Museum, but as far as we know there is as yet no intention of doing this.

WE understand that the Chief Judgeship of the Rangoon Chief Court has been offered to Mr. Harvey Adamson, who is at present additional member for Burma on the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

A FURTHER reduction in the charges for telegrams between India and Europe seems within measurable distance. When the tariff was revised in response to Lord Curzon's insistence in the matter, it was arranged that a further reduction to 2s. should be made if, at any time after the introduction of the 2s. 6d. tariff, the average revenue of the three preceding years, whether wholly at 2s. 6d. or partly at 2s. 6d. and partly at 4s. a word, amounted to £352,000. The receipts in the past year have been so large that this average figure is rapidly being reached, and it should be possible to give India as a New Year's gift in 1905, the overland telegram at Re. 1-8 per word. If the change can be made sooner, so much the better.

LAST evening a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, convened by the Sheriff, was held in the Town Hall to consider what steps should be adopted to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. J. N. Tata, the founder of the Indian Institute of Research. His Excellency Lord Lamington was in the chair, and there was a large attendance of all classes and sections of the community. The important resolution of the evening was moved by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, seconded by Mr. Justice B. Tyebji, and supported by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and it was to this effect:—"That the meeting desires to place on record its deep sense of the heavy loss sustained by all India, specially Bombay, in the death of Mr. J. N. Tata, who, throughout his whole busy career, was actuated by an earnest desire to do every thing in his power to advance the welfare and development of the country. In all the great industrial enterprises which he undertook, he had this object always in mind, the greatest manifestation whereof was in his magnificent proposal to found an Institute of Research, to which he had devoted a large share of his immense wealth, and which will always remain an undying monument of his patriotism, public spirit, and princely liberality." A Committee was appointed for the purpose of raising subscriptions,—the form of the memorial to be determined at a meeting of subscribers to the fund.

IN the House of Commons, on March 10, amid cheers, the "Trades Union and Trade Disputes Bill" was read a second time by 252 votes to 130, and referred to the Standing Committee on Law. The opponents of the measure objected particularly to the third clause. Sir Robert Finlay, (Attorney-General) declared that it was rash to legislate prior to the Royal Commission's Report on the subject. He himself would vote against the Bill, but the Government were treating it as an open question. The third clause of the Bill protects trade union funds against recovery of damages owing to the action of its members. Mr. Asquith supported the proposal to refer the Bill to the Committee in Law.

CHINESE papers state that the Russians while in the vicinity of Mukden were so much scared at the very shadow of the Japanese that often although no Japanese troops could possibly be anywhere near a Russian encampment the sentries and outposts would fire their rifles and raise an alarm merely at hearing the whistling of the wind through the trees. Indeed on the night of the 13th ultimo, at a Russian post, some ten or fifteen miles from any known Japanese encampment, the sentris raised a false alarm no less than four times. It is also stated that the Russian forces before Mukden were daily losing their numbers not only through numerous desertions to the enemy, but also by disease, several thousands having died from this cause.

THE Bavarian Government is at work on a project for the establishment of electric traction on its great railway lines. The numerous waterfalls in Bavaria would tend to facilitate this new mode of exploitation, which is already in force in Upper Italy where conditions are equally favourable. But while there only the smaller lines have been given electric traction, Bavaria thinks of applying it to the great line between Munich and Lake Constance. There are, however, certain difficulties to be solved. The chief is to see if the use of electric power will pay, and the next, an obstacle already suggested by the Imperial Government, is the necessity of keeping on hand a sufficient quantity of locomotives, and rolling stock of the present models in case of mobilisation, so as to avoid all undue change or delay in transport.

THE Simplon Tunnel is no sooner completed than there is talk in France and Italy of constructing a tunnel through Mont Blanc. The idea is to connect Chamounix in Savoy with Aosta in Upper Italy by means of a great subterranean railroad, capable of carrying the immense traffic on that line. The French Ministry of Public Works has been ordered, at the suggestion of the Savoy members, to prepare working plans for the tunnel project. The difficulties will be less than those encountered in the Simplon Tunnel, as that through Mont Blanc will be seven kilometers shorter. Besides this the frequent turning of subterranean water courses necessary on the Simplon line is not looked for in the Mont Blanc group. The tunnel will commence at a height of 1,050 metres at Chamounix and gradually rise, through 13 kilometres to 1,400 metres at Entrives. The great water-power of the Dorea Baltea will supply electrical energy for the borings and later for making the railway line. The project excites the greatest interest and liveliest sympathy in Italy, as by means of the tunnel the commercial importance of Genoa will increase enormously.

NOTES FROM DRESDEN-CHINA.

PRETTY PLAYS AND PETTY POLITICS.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

HELLO, hello, hello, hello! Another jolly row downstairs! What? Exit George Wyndham! Awful rot, you know. Eh? Seems there's a place called Ireland somewhere in mid-Atlantic, the place where St. Patrick kept a snake-pit like that at Parel and grew four-leaved shamrocks. And there's another Johnnie named Macdonell, or Macandrew or something of that kind, who was once out in India or South Africa, or some other place, and was something or other in the service of sorts. Well, these two chaps, instead of drawing their puggar and saying "thanks" have been trying to get up Christy Minstrel Shows in the aid of the Absentee Landlord's Libation Fund. They might have gone all right, but somehow or other George got the huff because they put Mac on before him and cut a lot of his lines. George's song and dance were shoved into the fourth act; so he chucked his part and went home. Now Mac has the two parts on his own. He would have been all right on the night, but he got raggy because they wouldn't let him wear a wig, and in his dance by some accident he put his foot through his chin-strap and now he's going about on crutches. I took him down to the Sabine Farm for the week-end and fed him on swedes and mangold-wurtzel; but it seems to me now that tig-tacks would have been better for his complaint. Still I never was good at doctoring. Nevertheless I put him on to make me a new croquet lawn out of a superannuated fowl-run and as he again turned rusty we dubbed him the Mutinous Veteran. See? I might have told you all about this three or four weeks ago, but the hanged thing didn't happen in time. Awful rot, isn't it?

We motored over to Dublin, one morning, to try and get to the bottom of the Home Rule business, but I had forgotten the name of the Viceroy fellow and Mac was out after a tiger, yet we got some excellent pig at the Pump and Pint-pot, a very excellent inn by the way, where the landlord forgets to present his bill if you stand him a pint of porter; and that is just as well. A Black Brunswicker all the same. He gave us "Oliver Cromwell, the greatest ruler Ireland ever knew" for a toast, and by jove, there was a riot before you could say "knife." The rest of the story is unfit for publication, unless you know the drawing-room version—which I never heard.

Course you don't know where Ireland is. What? Well, it's an island or something, bounded on the north by water; on the east by water; on the west again by water and on the south by more water; while the whole of the land is one gigantic illicit whisky-still, and is famous as the home of the men and women who were hanged for wearing green lingerie.

Things theatrical never bossed in Ireland and the only two pieces ever known to draw an audience in that most distressful country were "The Clouds" of Mr. Aristophanes, an Irish horse-jobber and the "Three Little Maids." Dunno the fellow who wrote the latter, as I went late and couldn't raise eight annas to buy a book of the words. I would have read up 'The Clouds' before going, but Dr. Garnett's International Library of Famous Literature only gives over a scrap of "The Knights." Knights and clouds seem to come together somehow and reading one might have helped to understand the other, but that the purest Greek is spoken on College Green and the play happened to be at Oxford; so in the words of Agoracritus "that gives a bang to Cleonymus' buckler." But what of the Paphlagonian? I am proud to say that for the first time for ninety years my Greek had not entirely deserted me. Originally the fellow went out to one of your Bombay firms and he knew a little Guzarathi; so between us we made the thing out. I asked for the tickets and he paid for them and—well there you are. Simplest thing in the world, this division of labour, but the fellow jibbed when I asked him to carry my fur-lined coat while I smoked a cigarette. So the harmony of the evening was somewhat marred. Every Orangeman in the place was spoiling for a fight; but there was no one to fight with, except a few old gharriwallahs and a spare buffalo or two who refused to drive one beyond the four-mile riders for less than six annas. Absolutely disloyal and untrustworthy, I call them. Eh?

Athens certainly did see better built young men than those who acted in the chorus and sang down the prima donna; but Athens would have given her boots, if she had had any old enough, to secure the services of those Fairies, who sold tea in huge jorums at Lockhart's. But Oxford clay and the apathy by Municipal Oxford almost spoilt the piece. Clay is a poor substitute for flowers if you want to make a bouquet and the things would have faded on the way down if I had sent to the Empress Gardens. Tea-roses and Agapanthus and broccoli and sprouts and things sound more suggestive of a salad than a floral tribute. So I threw nothing.

Greek plays and frivolous musical comedies by Shakespeare, or one of these other theatrical chaps, are the only things that will draw an audience—the former because it looks nice to pretend you have had a classical education and the latter because, well, you know, frocks are awfully pretty. And by Jove, they were ripping, really. Eh? Besides as Sir Hubert Parry said (Before Act III 'Quodlibet' to John Peel in '42) "Music hath charms to soothe the savage beast." Congreve said it differently, but then he had never heard a motor-horn and could never hope to make it serve as an integral and harmonious instrument in an orchestra. Still there you are. The whole thing is delicious and no one is any the worse, except the man who had to clean the momo and wind up the Waterbury.

I should have told you something about Lord Cawdor some weeks ago, but his has only been a titled family for about a hundred and ten years. He is in no way connected with the Thanes of that ilk. So I haven't met them yet. And when one finds Socrates sleeping in a basket, Strepsiades hunting for springbok and the stalwart "clouds" in the background—the very place they ought to be I believe,—I think it is about time to sing "We'll not go home till morning" and to act upon it. Eh?

PRIGMUS.

DEALING, in the columns of a contemporary, with the beards of Kings, a writer expresses the opinion that Kings wear beards because, so great is the pressure of affairs of State upon them, they have no time to shave. The probability, one would imagine, rather is that Kings, like other people, wear beards because they have a fancy to, and that if they do not wear them, it is because they fancy themselves better without. The Kaiser, for instance, once fancied himself in a beard. Then he decided that it did not suit him, and that he looked better shaven. So he shaved his beard, and kept it shaven. Yet he is a tolerably busy man. The fact is, there can be no saving of time with a beard; it is the other way. The proper attention of the appendage takes as long as if not longer than it takes to shave. It may be comfortable, and convenient but it is not economical.

PEACE RUMOURS.

RUSSIA'S INTERNAL TROUBLES.

OUTBREAK IN THE CRIMEA.

FRANCE AND THE JAPANESE LOAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The air is full of rumours about peace. The latest reports state that tentative and most secret pourparlers with a view of ascertaining the conditions of both sides are proceeding at the Scandinavian Capital.

The reported massacre at Mukden of Russian wounded, and doctors and nurses by the Chinese, is declared to be untrue.

Serious disturbances have taken place at Yalta in the Crimea. The police barracks, most of the warehouses and vodka shops have been wrecked and the Chief of the Police wounded. A number of shops are now burning.

Reinforcements have been summoned and warships are going to the scene from Sevastopol.

LONDON MARCH 28.

The disturbances began at Yalta on Sunday evening when the town was ignited in five places.

The crowd obstructed the extinction of the flames.

All police stations were wrecked and the prisoners liberated.

An attempt was made to sack the Municipal treasury, but was frustrated.

New York bankers state that they are receiving heavy French subscriptions for the American portion of the Japanese Loan.

RUSSIANS IN PERSIA.

Attacked by the Natives.

The population at Kushan in Persia, has broken out against the Russian residents there, who have fled.

TROUBLES IN MOROCCO.

British Correspondent Stabbed.

Mr. Harris, the "Times" correspondent, while standing near the British Post Office at Tangier, was stabbed by a man in the stomach, but his injury is, however, slight.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

The New Grand Master.

The Prince of Wales has been appointed Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in succession to the Duke of Cambridge.

REVOLUTION IN CRETE.

An Armed National Assembly.

UNION WITH GREECE.

As a result of Prince George's absolutist rule 600 armed Cretans assembled near Canea as a provisional National Assembly under the Presidency of M. Papayannakis and proclaimed union of the Island with Greece and appealed to the Powers not to employ force for the maintenance of the present regime.

The Prince has issued a Proclamation appealing to the population and denouncing the movement.

A Russian gunboat has brought reinforcements of Cretan gendarmery to Canea from other parts of the Island.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

His Majesty's warship Lancaster has arrived in Suda Bay.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

A Defeat for Wales.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

England has beaten Wales in the Soccer Match by 3 to 1.

A BY-ELECTION.

Mr. G. W. Erskine Loder, M. P., (c.) for Brighton, has been appointed Junior Lord of the Treasury in succession to Hon. A. E. Fellowes, thus necessitating a by-election at Brighton.

THE KAISER'S TOUR.

The Kaiser William has arrived at Lisbon.

A FALSE REPORT OF A STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORREEPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 28.

The report circulated yesterday regarding a striko of employes at the Small Arms Ammunition was without foundation. The truth is that a handful of discontented men before proceeding to work looked out for their superior officer to represent to him the inconvenience of their having to attend work earlier than usual and finishing later than usual. The matter was promised considration. There was no strike.

SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER'S SUCCESSOR.

It is understood in well informed Military circles that Major-General Smith-Dorrien, at present in command of the Quetta Division, will, on his return from eight months' leave in England commencing in June, succeed Sir Archibald Hunter in command of the Western Army Corps.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE LINCOLN HANDICAP.

Latest Betting and Result.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The following is the latest betting from the course to-night, on the Lincolnshire Handicap run to-morrow, viz. :—

5 to 1 against Andrea.
5 to 1 against Rosebery.
6 to 1 against Vedas.
100 to 9 against Catty Crag.
100 to 8 against Grey Green
100 to 7 against Le Blizon.

LONDON, MARCH 28

The following is the result of the race for the Lincolnshire handicap :—

Sansovino	1
Catty Crag	2
Park Ranger	3

The race was won by a head, a neck separating the second and third.

Betting at the start was 100 to 9 Sansovino, 11 to 2 Catty Crag, and 55 to 1 Park Ranger.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has arrived at Vienna.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST BUDGET.

A REDUCTION IN PORT DUES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH, 28

The Calcutta Port Commissioner's annual budget published to-night shows another substantial surplus of four lakhs of rupees which is to be sensibly employed in reducing the cost of the port to vessels using it. The rate for wheat shipment is reduced by two annas per ton, and for wheat and seeds by one anna.

THE KATHIAWAR KHOJAS.

THE AGA KHAN OPENS A SANATORIUM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PORBANDAR, MARCH 28.

The opening ceremony of the Sanatorium built by Messrs. Ahmed Dewjee and Brothers takes place to-morrow. H. H. the Aga Khan will arrive to-morrow afternoon. Great preparations are made to welcome him, and the Rana Sahib will be present at the Bundar. One hundred guests have arrived by steamer and railway. A hundred more are coming with the Aga Khan. Ten thousand Khojas have arrived here from different parts of Kathiawar. The guests have been lodged in the Rana Sahib Dharamsala and in tents. The Junagadh Jamat arrive here this evening and the Karachi Jamat to-morrow morning. From the Bunder the Aga Khan accompanied by the Rana Sahib will drive to the Sanatorium in a procession and will perform the opening ceremony and then drive to the Islam Madrasa where an address will be presented to him. Thence he will proceed to the Jamatkhana and finally to Rana Sahib's bungalow for dinner. To-morrow evening the Rana Sahib will give a dinner to all the Khojas. On Thursday sweetmeats will be distributed to ten thousand Khojas by Ahmed Dewjee and Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

The following revised scale of pensions for general officers of the Indian Army who may be admitted to pension on or after the 19th December 1904 is sanctioned :—Major-General £800 yearly ; Lieut.-General £900 yearly, General £1,000 yearly. This scale is applicable to officers of the Royal Artillery selected for permanent service in the Indian Ordnance Dept. and to those officers of the R. E. who may become eligible for it under Rule 7 of the conditions of service of R. E. Officers in India. Any officers appointed to the Indian Army before the 1st July 1881 may also before transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list, elect to retire under the scale provided he relinquishes his claim to succeed to Colonel's allowance.

The Office of the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief will close at Fort William on the 1st April next.

2nd Lieut.-Fremantle, 1st South Wales Borderers, and 2nd Lieut.-Pott, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, are posted to the Northern and Western Commands respectively for appointment to the Indian Army.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding Western Command arrived in Bombay (Victoria Terminus) at 3-30 p.m., local time, yesterday.

The arrival was private. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at 3-30 p.m. (local time) to announce the arrival of the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to Colonel A. J. Whitacre-Allen, Commandant, Deolali Depot, from 20th April to 19th June 1905.

Leave of absence out of India is granted to second Lieutenant John Lapraik, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, for one year from 31st March.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant O. T. M. Leckie, 104th Rifles, from 11th April to 9th July.

The R. I. M. S. "Canning"—Leaves Bombay, 3rd April with convicts. Arrives Port Blair, 12th April, Leave Port Blair 14th April empty. Arrive Rangoon, 16th April, Leave Rangoon, 19th April with 2-10 Gurkhas. Arrive Calcutta, 23rd April, Leave Calcutta, 26th April empty or details. Arrive Rangoon, 30th April to load timber for Bombay.

ARRIVALS, MARCH 23.

Major J Dallas, R E, on duty from Poona.
Lieut and Qr-Mr E Mumford, 1st Devon Regt on leave from Shahjehanpur.
Capt W A C Fraser, 1st Dorset Regt on leave, from Ferozepore.
Lieut B Turnbull, 23rd Pioneers, on leave from Shelum.
Lieut S T Barr, 3rd Hussars on leave from Sialkote.
Lieut D C Home, 32nd Pioneers on leave from Umballa.

DEPARTURES, MARCH 23.

Major P T Westmorland, R Warwick Regt, on duty to Quetta.
Lieut E B S Maurseli, Scinde Horse, on duty to Quetta.
Major H H Nurse, 12nd Rajputana Infantry, on leave to Belgaum.

THE VICEROY'S INDISPOSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

The Viceroy has completely recovered from his recent indisposition. He will preside at the Budget debate to-morrow.

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

The Budget debate here to-morrow is likely to be a prolonged one, and it is understood that the Viceroy, Maharajah Darbhanga, Mr. Gokhale, Sri Ram Bahadur, Nawab Sayed Muhamad, Mr. Hare Nawab Fateh Ali Khan and also most of the official members will deliver speeches. The discussion, it may be expected, will reflect the general satisfaction of the community with the main features of the Budget with reservations amongst the European in regard to the non-remission of the income-tax, and amongsteducated Indians in regard to the largeness of the military expenditure.

THE TEA MARKET.

An "Englishman" cable dated London the 27th instant quotes the tea market steady. Common clean whole leaf tea is quoted at five pence.

SIR IAN HAMILTON.

General Sir Ian Hamilton arrived at Rangoon by the steamer Bharata from Singapore yesterday, and transhipped to the steamer Lunka for Calcutta.

THREE LITTLE MAIDS.

THE Performance of "Three Little Maids" went with a swing last night that testified to the unwearied endeavour that has been brought into play by each member of the cast and to the resolute disciplinary force of the stage manager and the musical director. A full and even overflowing house was kept amused and interested from beginning to end. The audience were not at any stage thrown back on the charitable reflection that they were assisting in a good if not agreeable work, for the actors and actresses held their attention all the time. The three lively little maids surpassed themselves. Never was clergyman blessed with a trio of more fascinating daughters. The songs of each were musical and bewitching, and the dances and choruses were most lively and attractive woven in the piece. Lady St. Mallory again stood forth as a finished presentation of her part, her acting, singing and dancing, reaching a high level of histrionic art. Mrs. Velda's ease and grace in pose and action are admirable and contributed largely to the easy running of the tasks of those who "came on" with her. The three protegees of Lady St. Mallory acquitted themselves well and gracefully, the parts were not the most taking possible, but Mrs. Reddie, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gzowski made the most of them, and it would be needlessly invidious to make distinctions, though each of these ladies contrived to differentiate her part and to give it a personal impress. The postmistress Miss Willis, was excellent, punctual, ready, full of information that she intelligently communicated. Her singing was a finished and charming performance if much too short. The Tea-Shop was a most up-to-date establishment and the tea-girls, both transformed and those to the manner born were successful exponents of the art of making and serving tea, which is not always the easy thing it looks.

Mr. Pope well sustained the reputation he has already made. It was good to see an amateur who appreciated every word of his very amusing part and who identified himself so thoroughly with the personage he represented. It was a most happy reproduction. His singing is inimitable as is also Mr. McConnell McDowell's who as a member of the French Embassy had to exercise his voice in amusing the audience with songs that deserved numerous encores. The Caddie was as a smart a specimen of the genus as is ever met with and his singing was well up to hall mark, spirited and full of verve. Those entrusted with the parts of the Vicar of Market Mallory and Brian Molyneux filled them admirably. Bouquets were presented at every available moment, and most imperative encores passed unheeded, except in one case when a little Maid had to re-appear. The orchestra fitted in its work without a hitch. Mr. Mallandaine had his performers well in hand, attentive to his every movement. Mr. C. B. Jeaffreson as stage-manager, deserves immense credit for the discipline, judiciously tempered with encouragement, with which he contrived to elicit all the best points in the cast, and to banish stage-fright from among them. He must feel a glow of content when he realises what his hard work—and often seemingly hard, well-selected words—has done. Dr. Collis Barry's was perhaps no easier a task, and it was crowned with success. The songs came with a spontaneity and a musical freedom from all the performers that argued patient study and a high standard of excellence aimed at.

The entertainment is a treat that Bombay does not often enjoy, the theatre last night accommodated as many as it could. There is one night more left, the 30th, and those who have not seen the "Three Little Maids" have just that opportunity remaining to amuse themselves and combine charity with pleasure. The performances are in aid of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

FATAL COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

The second Cutter of H. M. S. Hyacinth was pulling ashore in charge of midshipman G. P. Thompson on Sunday night, and when almost opposite the Apollo Bunder she was run into by Gulbut No. 7172 in charge of tindal Narayan Sookaji, while entering the harbour. The cutter sank immediately with all hands on board. All the crew were picked up with the exception of a seaman, named Charles F. Churchill, aged 22, who sank and never rose to the surface again. A search was made for him yesterday, but no trace of him has yet been discovered.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

Ladie's Tomtit Class Race—Sails at 4 p.m. to-day.

Names of Boats.	Sailed by
Mog	Mrs O H Byrne
Lapwing	Mrs Cuthbush
Maud	Mrs Chrystal

Course from Committee round P and O "B" Buoy off Cross Island, round North Karanja Buoy leaving both to starboard and back to the Committee Vessel. Course Special —6 6 miles.

COUNT VORONZOFF-DASHDOFF has been appointed Russian Viceroy in the Caucasus. The Armenians boast of being hopeful of reviving the Kingdom of Armenia. Many Russian officials in the villages have been assassinated. The population is more hostile to the Russians than towards their traditional enemies, the Mussulmans. Many Russians feel that it will soon be necessary to re-conquer the Caucasus.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

New Works By Sir Edward Elgar.

PLAY BY MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

"AGATHA" AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

WE do not escape easily from the thralldom of the one man show if the man in question happens to please the town for the moment. Mozart and Weber and Purcell may wait long enough before anyone thinks them good enough to stand by themselves, but, Sir Edward Elgar may fill a concert programme with seven great works and no one say him nay. If your delight is in the niceties of orchestral writing then you may certainly spend a couple of hours in listening to Elgar and no one else, for it would seem that he cannot compose a page without giving some fascinating instance of his easy originality, his brilliant fertility of orchestral device. If only the figures which he thus decorates with lustrous apparel and flashing gems were always worthy of their setting, then one could be content to sit up o' nights to admire them. But Elgar, if you look at the mass of his work, is seldom more than a brilliant decorator, and he does not always provide you, as the great masters do, with subjects which seem to charm without intending it, which appeal to you irresistibly because they are so fresh and so beautiful. In the South, Cockaigne, and the Enigma Variations are all dazzling in their way, but their effect does not go very deep. In the Funeral March of Diarmid the composer strikes a much more human note. Here we have really fine, tender music. While listening to it the mind does not immediately occupy itself with the skill of the thing, but with its truth, its pathos. If Sir Edward Elgar were to leave off his perpetual brilliance and write some opera or oratorio entirely in the sincere spirit of this Diarmid music, it should be a noble affecting work. Compare this with the grievous hollowness of Sabbath Morning at Sea (very well sung by Miss Ada Crossley) and you can hardly repress a feeling of impatience with the composer who, being capable of the one, can condescend to the other.

Sir Edward Elgar has composed yet another Pomp and Circumstance March, and the London Symphony Orchestra played it on Wednesday at the Queen's Hall for the first time. As it is announced that he intends composing three more, it was with feelings of devout thankfulness that one noted the absence of much of that peculiar spirit which caused the public to take Land of Hope and Glory so ecstatically to its heart. Not, alas, that the newcomer succeeds in glorifying Pomp without pompousness—and it is the pomp, not the pompousness, of war of which Shakespeare spoke—for the former leaven has not been entirely purged away. Like an old beauty smirking up to the dais among the youngsters at a provincial ball, the well-known—march-method makes its appearance. Shall we one day have to listen to all the six Pomps? Another piece played for the first time on Wednesday was an Introduction and Allegro in G minor and major for strings, solo quartet: and orchestra. Sir Edward has here adopted with excellent results an orchestral disposition of the kind that Handel approved. This without being designed on the grand scale, is a very pleasant, grateful piece of music. It was composed, says Mr. Jaques, in Wales, and has a Welsh flavour about it, or, at any rate, the composer hopes it has such a flavour. I am not competent to decide the point, but I will venture to say that while the Allegro (especially the animated fugato is fully as clever as everything of Elgar's must be, it has considerable charm and is not superficial. Sir Elward conducted his own compositions and met with very warm applause.

In the evening his Apostles was given at the Albert Hall, and his Caractacus is in rehearsal by the London Choral Society.

On Tuesday night Miss Fanny Davies gave, under the direction of E. I. Robinson, "A Grand Evening Concert" with the London Symphony Orchestra, under the conductorship of M. Edouard Colonne. The Overture which opened the programme was Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro." It was magnificently played, even though it has been so much objected to as the prelude to an opera of so much frivolity and so much intentional comedy between man and man, between woman and woman. As a matter of fact, Mozart simply interested himself in the ways of the world; the exceptional point is, however, wrapped up in the fact that he always interpreted the ways of the world into the terms of his own art. Immediately after the overture to which we have just referred, the great master's Concerto in G major was played, and contained this note in the programme, that this was the first time of performance in London: that this should be the first time of performance in London strikes one as being a most extraordinary event, and as such, it should be treated with very great respect and also with some curiosity; the work is beautifully constructed if one deals with it from the technical point of view; but there is a very different point of view to take, and that is standpoint of the lover of music, whether he belongs to this generation or even to the generation of Mozart. There are passages in this wonderful Concerto which might strike as it seems to us the man of Mozart's period as being slightly sentimental: sentimentality to that generation no longer exists, save that it is an appeal to the emotion and to nearly all great art which is to be judged by the ultimate appeal from this present moment to a future moment. Mozart, at any rate, will always remain as the standard from which we may judge both backwards and forwards; from his standpoint you may touch Palestrina and also Strauss who some years ago conducted the early works of Mozart at Munich in a most magnificent manner. Miss Fanny Davies, who will always remain as an English player of much significance in this country and also as a lady of Continental fame, played the pianoforte part in Brahms's Concerto in D minor for pianoforte and orchestra as well as in the Mozart to which we have just referred. It is no use denying that Brahms, to our mind, is only a great master in so far as he understands, the orhestra from beginning to end. Saint-Saens's symphonic poem, "Le Rouet d'Omphale," was played with much feeling, and the concert concluded with the same composer's Concerto in Gminor, No. 2, for pianoforte and orchestra.

A young violinist of the very highest attainments appeared at the Æolian Hall on Monday in the person of Signor Aldo Antonietti. Tall and dark, as was his great countryman Paganini, he is likewise the possessor of a powerful and brilliant technique, and his tone is of the purest. Signor Antonietti has during the past few years played with great success at the chief Continental cities, and has twice performed before royalty in Germany. Only last January he took Kubelik's place at the last moment at an important concert in Berlin with conspicuous success. His programme yesterday included Locatelli's interesting Sonata in G, Minor, Mendelssohn's Concerto, and pieces by Bach (Aria for 4th string), Schubert, Wagner-Wilhelmj, and Zarsicki, all of which he gave in a manner that won for him immediate and enthusiastic recognition. He is a good solid classical player with no tricks, and one may prophesy for him a brilliant future. Miss Kathleen Maureen has a well-trained contralto voice, which she uses with considerable control. She gave four songs in as many languages: In Questa Tomba, "Still wie die Nacht," "Chant Hindou," and "That Lovely Rose." Her voice gives promise of still further development. Mr. Hamilton Harty did excellent service at the piano.

Tuesday's matinee, at his Majesty's Theatre in aid of the funds of Princess Mary's Village Homes, Addlestone, was in one respect more than successful. The sum required was £1,500. The box-office receipts and the subscriptions amounted to £1,650. Otherwise than financially, the matinee was disappointing. In "Eleanor," produced at the Court a year or two back, Mrs. Humphry Ward failed to show the least genius for dramatic writing. In "Agatha," produced on Tuesday, she had the assistance of a practical playwright, Mr. L. N. Parker. Yet the result was somewhat dreary. The fault did not lie in the plot. Sir Richard Fancourt, on the brink of bankruptcy, threatens Agatha. If she does not save him by accepting the rich Colonel Ford he will ruin both her and her mother. He does not say how. Agatha refuses to marry a man she does not love. Sir Richard then reveals to her that she is no daughter of his. Who is her father? and what is she to do? Why consult Ralph Abington, her and her mother's oldest and dearest friend. From him she learns that her father is himself. Again, what is she to do, especially regarding Ford whom she has come to love. She tries to confess her real position to him, but fails. When he finds it out for himself, by over-hearing we think, he remains constant. He is, moreover, ready to discharge Sir Richard's debts whether Agatha will marry him or not. Meanwhile, Sir Richard has grown ashamed of himself. He has it appears known of his wife's transgression for twenty years, but has concealed his knowledge, waiting, it seems till he could use it to good purpose. In the end Agatha will marry Colonel Ford, who will pay off the debts owed by Sir Richard, who will henceforth behave better to his wife, if she lives, which seems doubtful. She was alive when last seen, but a silent doctor had crossed the stage rapidly, her heart had been gloomily referred to more than once and she herself had spoken mysteriously of going a far journey. Abington had gone already at any rate, he has left the country.

These are good enough materials. The story is, of course, artificial. A question of paternity cannot be decided so easily, and seeing that Sir Richard is violent, ill-natured, and addicted to drink, it is remarkable that he should have kept any secret, especially such a secret as that. But taking the story as it is, it might have been made the basis of an effective play. "Agatha" is surprisingly ineffective. One sees that there are ideas in it, but they are so maladroitly developed that most of the play wearies, that some of it puzzles, and that here and there it even produces a titter. The distinction that has earned Mrs. Ward a high place among our writers of serious fiction seems to vanish in the theatre. The play is as unreal as any story in the "Family Herald." It is obviously well intended; it shows every sign of conscientious hard work. But the intention is frustrated, and the work is in great measure thrown away. A capable writer, without half the intention or half the labour, would have produced a much more satisfactory play. Let us see where, in our opinion, Mrs. Ward goes wrong. We have said that the play has ideas. The idea of a husband concealing his knowledge of his wife's infidelity and of his daughter's illegitimacy for many years, steraly controlling himself so that he may turn it to his profit when the time comes, is fine. It is, moreover, large, and has great dramatic possibilities. It is, indeed, too large for a play written in the interests of the daughter. It is so large that its possessor must be himself the central figure. In "Agatha" Sir Richard Fancourt plays not first fiddle, nor second, but third or fourth. For a long time it looks as if he was not to play at all, for the stage is held almost throughout the first act by a coterie of a Bohemian artists, who really have nothing to do with the main plot. No doubt they are on good terms with Ambington, whom they mistake for a second Vandyke, and who, in the main plot, is a not unimportant factor. No doubt, again they include a lady with a past of a whom Colonel Ford saw something in India. No doubt, again, Agatha's mixing with them is not relished by Sir Richard, and leads to a quarrel between her and Colonel Ford, brought up on strictly evangelical lines. But not all these considerations prevent these Bohemians being trespassers. Abington can get on perfectly well without such friends. Nothing turns on Colonel Ford's knowing the lady's "past," or her having a "past," or even on her existence. Nor does anything really turn on Colonel Ford's having had a strictly evangelical upbringing. There is no dramatic reason for any falling out between Colonel Ford and Agatha, and where there is no dramatic reason for a thing there is every dramatic reason against it. A simpler way, and the dramatist always makes for simplicity, would be for Ford to be in love with Agatha all through, and for Agatha to learn to love him as the play proceeds. It may not be essential, perhaps, that Lady Fancourt should either live or die. But it is essential that she should do one or the other. She is important. Other defects of the play are an obvious, and at times disconcerting, absence of humour, and a want of feeling, or, at least, a failure so to express feeling in the theatre so that it is not mistaken for an assiduous but cold speculation.

Messrs. W. W. Jacobs' and L. N. Parker's little play, "The Monkey's Paw," which has been heard in London before, was revived at the Haymarket on Saturday evening as a curtain-raiser to "Beauty and the Barge." It is a startling contrast to that vivacious and irresponsible piece, for its keynote is the frankly horrible. Indeed, it is that frankness which is its defect as a work of art. Many of Poe's most successful tales would be simply revolting if set forth in the glare of the footlights, and the story of the Three Wishes comes very near the intolerable. The horror of the knocking at the door—Mr. White's second wishing having been that his dead son should be restored to life—is too crude to be a proper subject for stage treatment. If ever there was an "uncomfortable" play it is "The Monkey's Paw." Let it be said, however, that it was admirably acted, with Mr. Cyril Maude and Miss Bella Pateman in the chief parts, and that the audience retained its nerves sufficiently to give it a cordial reception.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A MEETING of the Board of the City Improvement Trust was held last evening at their office, Esplanade Road, when Mr. H. V. R. Kemball presided; and there were also present Major-General Creagh, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. J. S. Brown, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary.

THE CHAIRMAN ON LEAVE.

The Board recorded a Government Resolution, dated 11th instant, granting privilege leave to Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, the Chairman, for two months from the 20th ultimo, and appointing Mr. H. V. R. Kemball to act in his place.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim pointed out that the Board was now called upon to pay the salaries of three chairmen Mr. Rebeck, Mr. Dunn, and now Mr. Kemball.

MEMBERS RE-APPOINTED.

The Board recorded a Government resolution, dated 15th inst. re-appointing Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. J. W. Cuffe, and sir, Dwarkadas Dharamsey to be members of the Board with effect from the 1st prox. A memorandum from the Municipal Secretary dated 14th inst., reporting the re-election as trustees of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Mr. D. E. Wacha; and a letter from the acting Secretary, Bombay Mill Owners' Association, intimating that Mr. Sassoon J. David had been re-elected to represent the Association on the Board, were also recorded.

RECREATION GROUND ON THE COOPERAGE.

There were four items on the Agenda Relating to the Cooperage ground—a memorandum by the Chairman on the Engineer's proposal to make a recreation ground on the Cooperage, which would be suitable for football or hockey matches, etc., together with a proposal to cut down and plant a certain number of trees on the ground. A notice of motion from Mr. T. W. Cuffe, that the demolition of trees on the Cooperage be deferred until the the Board has had an opportunity of considering the matter further. There was also a letter from Messrs. D. J. Tata and D. B. Binning, asking for permission to construct a temporary bandstand on the Cooperage ground, and the Engineer's report thereon. Then there was a letter from the Secretary to H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief, objecting to the proposed transfer of the band-stand to the western corner of the site of the Cooperage, etc. and suggesting that the site to converted into a garden and recreation ground for European children.

Mr. Cuffe thought it would be better if discussion on the subject were postponed so as to enable the members to personally visit the spot, and to be more intimately acquainted with the area of the ground, and thereafter to come to a satisfactory decision.

It was eventually resolved to defer consideration of the subject until the members had visited the Cooperage ground; and the meeting adjourned.

It is reported at Mombasa, the chief Port of British East Africa, that 9,000 Somalis attacked Meurka, on the Benadir Coast of Somaliland, where they annihilated the inhabitants. Meurka is within the Italian sphere of influence.

THE J. N. TATA MEMORIAL.

PUBLIC MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, convened by the Sheriff in response to an influential requisition addressed to him, was held in the Town Hall last evening, to consider what steps should be adopted to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. J. N. Tata, the founder of the Indian Institute of Research. The great hall was fully crowded by representative citizens of different classes of the community. At a quarter past 5 o'clock his Excellency the Governor accompanied by Mr. J.H., Da Boulay, Private Secretary, arrived at the Town Hall, and was received at the main steps by the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., the Hon. Sir Phirozshah M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and others. Amongst those present were :—the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Sir, D. M. Petit, the Hon. Sir Phirozeshah M. Mehta, Sir Jehangir Cawasji Jehangir, Kt., Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Narikisondas Narotundas, the Rev. Dr. D. Jackichan, the Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon. Khan Bahadur D R. Chinoy, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. A. K. Leslie, Mr. David Gostling, the Rev. Father Dreckmann, Mr. Rustomji M. Patel, Mr. L. N. Banaji, Mr. R. D. Setna, Mr. Jehangir Dastoorjee Framji, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mr. Hormasji Dadabhoy, Mr. N. F. Moos, Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia, Khan Bahadur M. O. Marsban, C.I.E., Mr. Jamsetji Curseji Jamsetji, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mr. Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas, Mr. Narotum Morarji Goculdas, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Hosseis Budrudin Tyebji, Mr. Jamsetji M. Framji Patel, Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Mr. Cawasji Jehangir Cawasji, Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, Mr. Jeevanji Jamsetji Mody, Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jeejibhoy, Dr. K. R. Dadachanji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Sanaram Narayen, Mr. K. Subramant Aiyar, Mr. B. J. Padshah, Mr. N. J. Gamadia, Dr. Ardeshir P. Cama, Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, Mr. Pheroze C. Setna, Mr. Faiz Budruddin Tyebji, Mr. Framji Dorabji Panday, Mr. K. R. Cama, Mr. N. N. Saher, Mr. Merwanji M. Cama, Mr. Hormusji M. Cama, Mr. Byramji N. Seervai, Mr. Muncherji Sorabji Mehta, Mr. D. D. Gandhy, Mr. R. S. Ruttonji, Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabhoy Registrar, Mr. Jeejeebhoy Pestonji Mistry, Mr. Cumrudin Amirudin, Mr. Rustomji Pestonji Jehangir, Mr. Rustomjee Mootji, Mr. Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalji, Dr. Santaram Vithal, Dr. Jehangir J. Curseji, etc.

Mr. Sassoon J. David, the Sheriff of Bombay, read the requisition addressed to him to call the meeting and asked the assembly to elect their Chairman and to proceed with the business of the evening.

On the motion of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart, seconded by Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, H. E. Lord Lamington was voted to the Chair.

His Excellency accepted the compliment and without delaying the proceedings asked the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins to proceed with the first resolution.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS.

The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, in addressing the meeting said :—I have the honour to move in the terms of a resolution placed in my hands. "That this meeting desires to place on record its deep sense of the heavy loss sustained by all India, especially Bombay, in the death of Mr. J. N. Tata, who throughout his whole busy career was actuated by an earnest desire to do everything in his power to advance the welfare and development of the country in all directions. In all the great industrial enterprises, which he undertook, he had this object always in his mind, the greatest manifestation whereof was in his magnificent proposal to found an Institute of Research to which he has devoted a large share of his immense wealth and which will always remain an undying monument of his patriotism, public spirit and princely liberality." This motion is one which I feel sure this meeting will readily adopt, for though close on a year has elapsed since we had occasion to deplore the loss of one of the greatest, in some respects perhaps the of greatest, of India's sons, this has been from no lack of appreciation of Mr. Tata's worth. To many it may have seemed that there has been a needless delay, but all, I think, must be agreed that as events have turned out, this delay has been fortunate, for we have thereby gained the advantage that we now know that the Scheme he had so much at heart and with which his name will ever be associated, has received official recognition and approval coupled with the promise of liberal support. We who knew Mr. Tata well, and realized his deep and unwavering conviction that this Research Institute would help to open up new avenues of employment and thus secure prosperity to the country, and its people cannot reflect without regret on the fact that he has not lived to see this result; but he reposed, and rightly reposed in him sons a complete confidence that they would make it a sacred duty of their lives to carry to its consummation the scheme which his sagacious mind had projected. This is not the time or place nor, indeed, am I qualified to enlarge on the results he anticipated; but we know this, that it was no hair-brained chimera that he proposed, but a practical scheme directed to definite ends, and formulated with the aid of the ablest advice that could be obtained, and that Mr. Tata was inspired with the firm belief that it was by the application of the teaching of science through the medium of this Institute that the resources of the country could be best developed. Though my acquaintance with Mr. Tata was necessarily far shorter than that of many here this evening, still it was my good fortune soon after my arrival in Bombay to meet him, and the relations between us quickly ripened into those of close friendship, and that a friendship, which on my side, at any rate, was sincerely valued, and will ever remain to me as a treasured remembrance. Those relations gave me an opportunity of learning how great a man he really was. In his private life he was the sincerest of friends, while his wide experience made him the most delightful of companions. And what shall I say of his public life? His energies found no outlet on the platform, he was essentially a man of action; he strove for realities and was not one to let down empty buckets into empty wells. And so the record of his public life rests largely on the commercial enterprises he undertook; the founding of the Nagpur Mills; the war of freights he waged on behalf of industrial Bombay; the introduction of superior qualities of cotton plants; and the steps he took towards establishing iron and steel industries in the Central Provinces. But what will continue as the most enduring monument of his strenuous life will be the Research Institute that will owe its being to his inspiration and munificence. Still great as these achievements were they form but a part of the good work he did. It was a remarkable characteristic of Mr. Tata that, while his mind was capable of the largest projects, nothing was too small to interest him. He was at all times ready to assist in each and honest effort, and there are those among us who owe their attainments and distinctions in no small measure to the aid Mr. Tata gave them in their student and struggling days. He believed in the capabilities of his countrymen and was ever ready to help in developing their talents. He was endowed with a wealth of sympathy, and yet perhaps in this connection he shared the lot of great men, which so often is to be misunderstood. It is true he did not fritter away his means on those miscellaneous purposes, eleemosynary and the like, with which he felt in no way linked and this may have led those imperfectly acquainted with his methods and ideals to ascribe to him a quality that was no part of his real nature; for he acted in obedience to a truer instinct of which a great thinker has written in these striking words. "I tell thee, thou foolish philanthropist, that I grudge the dollar, the dime, the cent I give to such men as do not belong to me and to whom I do not belong. There is a class of persons to whom by all spiritual affinity I am bought and sold; for them I will go to prison if need be, but your miscellaneous popular charities; the education at college of fools; the building of meeting houses to the vain end of which many now stand; alms to sots; and all the thousand-fold Relief Societies; though I confess with shame, I sometimes succumb and give the dollar, it is a wicket dollar which by and by I shall have the manhood to withhold." And so it was with Mr. Tata: this manhood was his. (Loud applause.) I have spoken of Mr. Tata's sympathy; and in this I used no empty phrase; for it was a living force with him. I myself have seen his eyes fill with tears when speaking of the poor and the hardships of their lives. His own career was one of marked success; and that success was not the mere outcome of fortune's favours, but the symbol of his own qualities, his clear vision, his constancy to purpose, his uprightness and his vigour. Yes, he had a vigour that was contagious, and had its influence on those who assisted him in his various works. Wealth came to him in full measure, but he remained to the last what he was by nature, a simple modest gentleman, seeking neither title nor place, and loving with a love that knew no bounds the country that gave him birth. The expression of our feelings may be late, but the recollection of him, whose memory we are met to honour this evening, is still fresh with us, and it is right that this representative meeting of the citizens of Bombay should, by the adoption of the resolution I have been asked to move, give utterance to the expression of public sorrow at the loss sustained in Mr. Tata's death. (Loud Applause.)

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyebjee said :—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution which has just

been proposed by the learned Chief Justice. This speech, which you have just heard from the lips of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, has dealt with the career and character of the late Mr. Tata so fully that I do not propose to trespass on your patience by any lengthy speech of my own. But I desire to take this opportunity of saying a few words in testimony of the esteem, regard and admiration in which Mr. Tata was held by all classes of the people of India for his many virtues, both of the head and of the heart. Mr Tata's great abilities as a man of business, his high capacity for organization, his wonderful insight into the economic necessities of this country, and the means by which he sought to improve and strengthen our ancient industries, and to introduce new ones into India are universally acknowledged and do not require any words from me. His simplicity and his charm of manner combined with his strong commonsense, this vigorous personality impressed every one who came into contact with him. His idea of starting and endowing a Research Institute is a fit, and convincing example of Mr Tata's character. It is not merely the largeness and munificence of his gift, which we admire, but it is the originality of the plan, which his mind had conceived and which, we must all regret, he was not able to carry out in his own lifetime. And ladies and gentlemen, I, standing here as representing the Mussalman community, desire to bear testimony to the breadth of Mr. Tata's sympathy, which was in no way confined to his own community, but extended to all classes of his fellow-countrymen regardless of caste or creed. Mr. Tata's character reminds me of the words of the Persian poet, who exclaimed "What am I to do—oh ye Mussalmans—for, I know not myself, I am neither a Christian nor a Jew, neither a Gueler nor a Mussalman, I belong not either to East or to the West, I come neither from Irak nor from the land of Khorasan." But there is this difference between the Poet and Mr. Tata that while the poet declared that he belonged neither to the East nor to the West,—we can truly say that Mr. Tata's, deeds and achievements proved that he belonged both to the East and to the West. His enlightened and practical enterprises, his broad-minded philanthropy, his large hearted charities made him quite as much a citizen of the West as of the East, quite as much a Mussalman as a Zoroastrian, And, I further venture to say, ladies and gentlemen that Mr. Tata's plain simple but vigorous and benevolent life, illustrated by many deeds of enlightened charity, had endeared him quite as much to the Mussalman and the Hindu communities as to his own. He was quite as much admired by the people of Bengal as by those of Bombay, by the people of Madras as by those of the other Presidencies of India. Indeed, he seems to have had before his eyes, and to have steadily carried out the ideal set by a famous Persian poet, who said "Live there, both towards the good and the bad,—in such a way, Oh Urfil that after thy death, the Mussalmans may claim thee as their own, and may wash thy body with the water of the Zam Zem,—while the Hindus may claim to cremate thee as one of themselves and venerate thy ashes" Such a character such a personality is rare amongst us and it is necessary to keep it clearly before our eyes and perpetuate his memory for the benefit and guidance of ourselves and of our posterity. Ladies and gentlemen, I fear, I have already trespassed too long on your patience and beg now formally to second the resolution (Applause).

SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said:—Your Excellency, Ladies and gentlemen, I have the melancholy duty of supporting the proposition, which has been so eloquently proposed by the Hon. Sir. Lawrence Jenkins and so ably seconded by the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji. They have left very little for me to say. Still, as my humble tribute of respect to the memory of that great and good man whose loss not only Bombay, but the whole of India will never cease to mourn, I will venture to make a few observations. Mr. Tata was a great Captain of industry, not only in the textile branch in which he undoubtedly held a conspicuous position, but also in the cultivation of excellent silk by chief Japanese methods and the cultivation of Egyptian cotton as well as the importation of foreign maize to relieve the demand on the cereals of the country in famine times, and in the development of the mineral products of our country. He was, in fact, the architect of his own fortune. When he first started business independent of his father, he met with a reverse which he bore patiently. But during the Abysinian war his father was one of the firm of Contractors, who made considerable money out of which he gave a portion to his son, With this capital in hand Mr. Tata started business afresh and ever since that time he always met with good luck and success in whatever business he did; and his wealth doubled trebled and quadrupled by leaps and bounds. As he went on amassing wealth, he gave it away generously in cosmopolitan charity and utilized it in the erection of buildings in Bombay; the best and most admired of which is the Taj Mahal Hotel. He also established educational scholarships for the purpose of helping some of the best graduates to proceed to England or Japan for the purpose of prosecuting their studies there. I may have to refer to an impression which prevails in some quarters that Mr. Tata devoted himself solely to industrial business and that he took no part in political movements. This impression was not borne out by facts, I know, as a matter of fact, that his patriotism was great and that he took deep interest in the political welfare of our country. He was one of the founders of the Presidency Association, which was built up on the ashes of the Bombay Association and his views on political questions were sometimes even ultra-radical, but generally his interest in politics was keen though tempered by sobriety. I believe his success in life was due to two important traits of his character, viz. he was always ready to face the truth inspite of any difficulties, and he was always thorough in what he did. In later life, his action has always been marked by high integrity and thoroughness of purpose. On this account that he fought the battles in connection with the commission system in Mill Agency and with the P. & O. for low rates to China. For instance, when there was a hue and cry in Bombay and the Mofussil against inoculation with Haffkine's prophylactic serum, he started an inquiry amongst the Parsees with a view to ascertain the truth of the aspersions cast upon the efficacy of inoculation as a plague prophylactic, and the results published after collecting the most reliable data, fully justified the labour and expense that he so willingly undertook. Sometime ago, when he was in England, he had a talk with Lord George Hamilton regarding the depressing effect of excise duty on the Indian textile production. I am informed that his Lordship maintained that the Indian Mills were very prosperous, they earned large profits and they did not suffer on account of the excise duties. Mr. Tata on his return to Bombay started a most extensive and thorough inquiry into the question and elicited most valuable statistics and information regarding the condition of Cotton Mills in India, which proved his contention. When a few years ago the Government of this Presidency in spite of the emphatic protest of a large section of the public, carried through, in a hurried manner, the Land Alienation Bill, Mr. Tata was very much upset, because the Government even rejected the most reasonable amendment for postponing the consideration of the Bill for six months, moved by his esteemed friend the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta and he started a thorough house to house inquiry in different villages in Gujarat into the condition of the agricultural classes, and the statistics collected are of a very valuable character, but the results have not yet been published. In regard to his iron scheme the inquiry which was started several years ago, has been of a most thorough character. He collected information of a most valuable character on all the different branches of iron industry spending about three lakhs of rupees, and the results which were only partially published some time ago show that the iron mines in the Central Provinces will afford almost an inexhaustible supply of iron. Then again, his scheme for the supply of the electrical power from the Ghauts to the Bombay mills, the investigation of which he undertook some years ago and which has been of a most exhaustive character and is calculated to be twice as effective as the Brush Company's installation, has not yet been complete. But the "magnum opus" of his life is such which will always keep his memory green in India is, undoubtedly the Research Institute about the establishment of which the Government of India published a long resolution only a few days ago. In connection with this scheme again his thoroughness of action is well marked. At considerable expense he deputed his most energetic and able Secretary Mr. B J. Padsha to Germany and other parts of Europe with a view to collect all possible information on the subject which has been of a most valuable character and has been most useful to the provisional committee, which was appointed by him to consider and give practical effect to the scheme. The scheme as it was first conceived was of a wider character. But after a great deal of discussion and consultation with many eminent educationists and scientists, among them the most prominent being Sir William Ramsay and Professor Mason, it was considerably narrowed to its present form. Up to now he has spent about Rs. 50,000 for this investigation. This Institute will always redound to his credit as a cosmopolitan charity. It will promote education in its highest form and will direct the energy of our best intellects into new lines of research which are of the utmost importance to India. The only regret in connection with this Institute, which we the citizens of Bombay feel is that we shall be deprived of its direct benefits. It was the constant thought and endeavour of the late Mr. Tata and the late Mr. Justice Ranade to form this institution in the city of the Bombay itself or its suburbs or some convenient district of this Presidency. But it was the force of circumstances which compelled his charitable founder to consent to its establishment at Bangalore. I believe, however, it is not yet too late for Bombay to redeem its honour in this respect. Bombay has always been renowned for its cosmopolitan charity, and I do not think that her ever flowing streams of charity and generosity have run dry now. If we make, once for all, a supreme effort to retain this most important and useful institution amongst us, I am sure we shall succeed. I most earnestly appeal to the merchant princes of Bombay and hope that this appeal will not fall on deaf ears or on barren soil. If his Excellency Lord Lamington should evince the same earnest interest as he takes in the foundation of a museum in Bombay, his lordship will leave his name and fame to posterity and earn their everlasting gratitude. The Institute will be the noblest memorial of the late Mr. Tata's noble and lofty aims and character, and will for ever serve as a bright example and stimulus to other men of wealth to walk in his footsteps. With these few observations I heartily support this proposition and hope it will be carried with acclamation. (Applause).

His Excellency the Governor put the resolution to the vote and it was carried by acclamation.

THE REV. DR. MACKICHAN.

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan proposed that a Committee, consisting of the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart., Sir D. M. Petit, H. H. the Aga Khan, the Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji and many others as members and the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. D. R. Chichgar, Mr. A. K. Leslie, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr F. M. Kanga, and Mr. D. E. Wacha, as Honorary Secretaries, with power to add to their number be appointed for the purpose of raising subscriptions, and that their amount be credited to an account to be opened in the Bank of Bombay, and that the object of the memorial be determined at a meeting of subscribers. He said:—The resolution which I have the honour to submit follows naturally as the corollary to that which has just received your unanimous and enthusiastic acceptance. You have resolved to place on record your deep sense of the heavy loss sustained by all India, specially Bombay's in the death of Mr. J. N. Tata who has rightly been described as a citizen of whom the city of Bombay has reason to be proud. But if the expression of our sense of loss and our admiration of the man in whose memory we are met is sincere, it will not stop short at the eloquent tributes which have now been paid to the character and public spirit of one of Bombay's greatest citizens, but will seek a more permanent expression in some memorial worthy of Mr. Tata's name. In commending, therefore, this resolution to your acceptance I shall attempt to place before you, and with as much brevity as possible, the reasons why it seems to me fitting that the public of Bombay should resolve to endeavour to perpetuate by means of some lasting memorial the name of Mr. Tata. First of all, we desire this commemoration of his name not because he achieved great success in the accumulation of wealth, but because he set before his fellow countrymen a worthy ideal of the uses to which wealth ought to minister. Long before his greatest benefaction had been made public he had shown by the efforts which he made to procure for promising young men the highest educational advantages that Europe could offer, that he realized the responsibilities that wealth lays upon its possessors and that he valued its possession as a means of helping others. In this he shewed the best spirit of the race to which he belonged, a people who in proportion to their numbers have given to the world more substantial proof of their generosity than any of the communities by which they are surrounded. No one can have been long in contact with the Parsi community without being deeply impressed with this as one of their national characteristics, and in this repect Mr. Tata was a worthy representative of his people. But secondly, underlying this liberality and giving to it its characteristic note, was a true patriotism which aimed at placing the people of India on the same level of opportunity with the great nations with which Mr. Tata had been brought in contact. In his extensive travels his open eye was ever ready to receive impressions, and with that quick intuition which he was wont to bring to bear on all industrial problems he saw that in the industrial development of the resources of India lay one of the solutions of the many-sided Indian problems. His active mind was never at rest from the process of revolving plans for industrial development and these were considered and carried into effect not simply for the sake of business success but with a higher view to the good of his country. Aims such as these, redeem the process of wealth-getting from the sordid character which it often acquires and such were the most prominent aims of Mr. Tata's great enterprises as these presented themselves to those who watched Mr. Tata's career as a great captain of industry. To some of us the world of commercial enterprise is a somewhat foreign country, but I must confess that I have often listened with an interest which no discussion of mere business enterprise could ever awaken in my untrained mind to Mr. Tata as he spoke with enthusiasm and with hope of the innumerable lines along which he foresaw the opening of

A NEW INDUSTRIAL FUTURE,

for his country. He was not thinking of his own interests, specially in these anticipations of a greater future but of the interests of India's people, and we may well claim for him the honour that belongs to the man who is imbued with the spirit of a genuine patriotism. It was in the third place, quite in keeping with this last characteristic that Mr. Tata while thus so actively engaged in business and so largely rewarded with the success which was to upon great commercial ability, remained to the end the same simple unassuming genial man that he was in the beginning of his career before he won the worldly reward of his diligence and enterprise. In another place I recently said that his wordly success did not minister to wordliness. This is the impression that his character left on me in all my intercourse with him and for one in his position to have so largely resisted the vulgar temptations of great wealth meant the possession of a character of no usual strength and solidity. I have no wish to exaggerate in recording these impressions. I am speaking of our late lamented friend on the business side of his life, and I trust I have shown that he did much by his example to ennoble this department of human activity and to set a high ideal before the business classes of this great city. It would indeed be good for Bombay and for India if we saw rising up among us in these days of quickened prosperity many men of Mr. Tata's type, and it is one of the objects of this memorial meeting to commend for wide imitation these outstanding features in the character of one of Bombay's greatest business leaders. Reference has been already made to that which constitutes a further and a special claim to honoured remembrance at the hand of this city, I mean Mr. Tata's munificent endowment of a Research Institute for India. Of this we can now speak with the utmost hopefulness, for the great liberality which was shown by Mr. Tata has met with a most generous response from the Government of Lord Curzon, generous not merely in respect of the aid which it promises but also in the freedom which it grants to the proposed Institute in management and development. The recent action of the Government of India makes it possible for the Institute to be begun on the scale which Mr. Tata desired and hoped for. And here it is fitting that we should express our admiration of the loyalty of Mr. Tata's sons to their father's ideals. They regard it as a pious duty to give effect to their father's most generous intentions and in this they have shown themselves to be worthy of their inheritance. But we shall entirely fail in our appreciation of the aims of Mr. Tata, if we think of his projected Institute as a mere handmaid to industrial progress. To Mr. Tata it was a great educational project devoted to the cultivation in India of the spirit of research. It was originally conceived in the form of a university for post-graduate study. It was never meant to be simply a higher kind of Technical Institute, but a seat of intellectual and scientific culture. The man who conceived such a project showed that he was in touch with the best aspirations of the educated classes in India, that he desired to place, within their reach and in their own land the highest means of culture similar to those that are enjoyed by the most progressive nations of our time. I regard Mr. Tata as in reality a great University reformer, one who felt the limitations of present systems and sought to advance beyond them. If Mr. Tata's real aim is thus kept in view and realised in any adequate measure, his Institute will help to raise the tone of all higher education in India. Surely the man who devised such liberal things for his country and by his splendid munificence made it possible for them to be seriously undertaken has deserved well of his country and especially of the city of which for so many years he was a leading inhabitant. There is just one tinge of regret mingling with our satisfaction as we think of this project that now seems fairly on the way to realisation. As things at present stand, it looks as if the Institute is to have its home in a region remote from Bombay. In Mr. Tata's Advisory Committee I have from the first pressed the view that this Institute should have its home in or near our city. I know that there are difficulties connected with the locating of the Institute in our congested island and that certain financial losses might be incurred through a change in the location proposed. It would be foolish to allow mere sentiment to interfere to the prejudice of an Institute intended for all India, but if expert opinion should pronounce itself as not opposed to the placing of the Institute in Bombay I feel sure that our city would worthily endeavour to make good any loss that might arise from sacrificing those advantages which Mysore has with a praiseworthy enterprise and foresight offered to the Institute in the event of its being placed in Bangalore. If the question of location is in the opinion of experts an open question the decision would lie with the public of Bombay. In such an event I trust Bombay would not be found wanting. But I have said enough. I have sought to shew cause for the appointment of this Memorial Committee and I trust that the reasons given have served to confirm the impressions, which you yourselves, many of you with ampler opportunities for judging, have already formed. The life that has passed from among us claims this recognition at your hands. Mr. Tata was not a public man in the narrower acceptation of the term. He moved in and out among you with quietness and with modesty, but his life was in the truest sense a public life, a life devoted to the public interest and fruitful in no common degree of public good. (Applause.)

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in seconding the reslution said:—Your Excellency and gentlemen, Whether we regard Mr. Tata as a man of business, who held the foremost place among us as a leader of industry, or as a public citizen and philanthropist, the disting ishing feature of his life was that his mind, so far from running in narrow grooves, always sought a high plane of thought, and so to say, swept the farthest prospect of the earth. It has been a commonplace remark among us that Mr. Tata's head was full of new ideas. Truer would it be to say that he was a man of inspiring ideals. A still more appropriate term to use of him would be that he was a dreamer. True, the fool also can dream; but there is this difference. The fool dreams and his dreams die, the wise or great man dreams and dares do, and without dreaming and doing there can be no real progress. Even where the great man fails to realise his dreams, his example, his strife and so much to the mental and moral stock of his community. Mr. Tata dreamt and did with something of the sight of a seer, because he was preeminently given to taking a intellectual interest in all to which he put his hand. He possessed that subtle power called the intellectual sense which Viscount Goschen reminded his countrymen years ago was essential to industrial as well as other progress of an enduring kind. In other words, I might say without exaggeration that Mr. Tata's greatness among us lay in this that he heightened commerce, industry, in fact whatever fell within the sphere of his activity, to the dignity of culture. Small incidents mark the man even more than the great events of his life. Some years ago when Sir William Ramsay, the famous scientist, was in Bombay, accompanied by his accomplished wife, Lady Ramsay entertained a few of us with some readings from her favourite poet, Browning, at the house of a friend. The party was select and small and Mr. Tata was of it. After Lady Ramsay had done, Mr. Tata with the natural simplicity, so characteristic of him, took the book from her and read with deep intonation the stirring lines of Browning on "the Grammarian's Funeral." You see the man revealed in that little act—he was a man of business with the insight and the heart of a poet. He had not read much—but he had more than mere reading can give—the capacity to idealise business and to look at everything from a lofty point of view—not the point of view of those who priding themselves on being practical aim low while they think they are aiming high. We speak of Mr. Tata as a philanthropist. Now there are different kinds of philanthropy, each inspired by its own motive, each aiming at its peculiar result. There is the philanthropy of self advertisement. It has its reward. There is the philanthropy of those who give to idlers what they mean for pious purposes. They have their satisfaction. There is the philanthropy of the true and tender hearted: who give of their abundance for distressed and suffering humanity. These undoubtedly have the blessing of God. But Tata's philanthropy was of none of these. In its essence, it stands by itself among us. If he had been asked, he would have said it was not philanthropy but business. But his well doing was rich in the saving quality of stimulating the mental and moral activity of his countrymen—of inspiring them with the sense of higher aspiration. There are those who ask—what good will come out of the Research Institute. That institution has yet to come into being—but I see I can clearly see—those who have eyes to see must see—the good it has done has already preceded it. Mr. Tata has awakened the cultivated mind of India—the idea of a Research Institute—the years spent in cogitation and discussion have had and are having an educative value and the educated youth of the country are now, as it were, feeling stimulated by the call of this noble soul to go back to the ancient ideal and scorn delights and live laborious days and cultivate the spirit of research and learning on even a little rice. Here in my hands I had a letter from a graduate who has been a Tahsildar for some years. He has come forward with ten thousand rupees which he has saved—and offered his saving to the Institute and has resolved to give up service and devote himself to post-graduate studies. Look again at this—what education it is to look at and to live in the model cottages and houses which Tata has built and to contrast them with the filthy chawls of greedy landlords, where dirt and disease are as constant qualities as the rent collector. Almost every act of this great man—his conversation, his company, his small acts as well as great—have been an education to his countrymen to aspire high. The service he has rendered to his country—the richest legacy he has left behind him to his countrymen, is this—he has stirred faith in us and striven us to propagate among us true life in the genuine aspects of lovelinass. (Loud applause).

The resolution on being put to the meeting was carried with acclamation.

VOTE OF THANKS.

On the motion of Mr. James Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, the meeting accorded its best thanks to the Sheriff of Bombay for convening the meeting.

Sir Dinshaw Manackji Petit proposed that the best thanks of the meeting were due to his Excellency Lord Lamington for presiding at the meeting.

The Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency, the Governor who was very warmly received on rising, then addressed the meeting. He said: He had to thank ladies and gentlemen present for the very warm response they had given to the vote of thanks which was so kindly proposed by Sir D. M. Petit and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola. At the commencement of the proceedings he thought, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins referred to the delay that had taken place in calling this meeting. As he said there was a decided advantage in that delay, but his Excellency thought there was one feature of that delay that enhanced the importance of that meeting. The gathering which was so far as his Excellency's experience went was more notable than any he had previously attended in this city. It was numerous and wonderfully representative; and his Excellency thought that the importance of the occasion was strikingly evidenced by the fact that even after so many months had elapsed since the death of Mr. Tata, the citizens of Bombay had come together in such a large number to support business submitted before the meeting. It happened that soon after the loss of one who had endeared himself to the public, it was simple indeed to get people together to take part in the proceedings of some memorial which was proposed to be erected or made in connection with that person's memorial. But that after such a considerable lapse of time there should be a gathering of this character, was, his Excellency thought, a most striking example of the fact that Mr. Tata's memory was enshrined in the hearts of the people. (Applause). His Excellency was reluctant to take any part in the proceedings as he felt that it had not been his good fortune to be personally acquainted with that very remarkable gentleman and his Excellency was therefore anxious that some one who had had that good fortune should preside on the occasion. It was however, pointed out to his Excellency that if he were to accept this office of Chairmanship he would meet the wishes of those who promoted this meeting (Hear, Hear). But he, at the same time, adhered to his resolution not to take prominent part in the proceedings, because he felt that he was not in a position to bring to bear any personal knowledge and information on the subject. He thought it better that only those who were personally acquainted with Mr. Tata should put succinctly and concisely before the meeting what was proposed to be done, and also to put before the meeting the many features of the character of this very remarkable man. He was glad that he had observed silence, because they had heard at the meeting more interesting speeches—speeches that had enlightened him and had given an extra colouring to the picture of Mr. Tata's life and enabled him to get better and more intimate grasp of his character. But he might say that the speakers had brought forward two striking features of Mr. Tata. One was his businesslike philanthropy. His Excellency did not think that there had ever been a citizen in the Indian Empire, who had given more valuable service to this countrymen than Mr. Tata did in this respect. (Applause) He (Mr. Tata) had shown how a man by his talents and also by the produce of his talents, was able to benefit the public and it was properly remarked at the meeting that Mr. Tata had illustrated that it was not by mere doles easily given, that a man deserved the name of a true philanthropist. His Excellency endorsed the remarks that fell from Sir Bhalchandra when he alluded to the great hotel which was the product and result of Mr. Tata's thought and also of the application of his capital. His Excellency considered this as a striking instance of the breadth of Mr. Tata's understanding. It was practical in its conception and yet that Hotel was a most striking ornament of their very noble city of Bombay (Applause). Mr. Tata had shown that by applying wealth to business pursuits more good was done to mankind and particularly to the poorer part of mankind and that greater amount of wealth was being diffused than by handing over large charity grants. Yet at the same time, as they were told that evening, he had had true charity of giving assistance to enable others to do happiness to their life when instances came under his personal observation. (Applause). The second feature of his character that had been given to them that night was his unostentatiousness and strict simplicity, that his wealth which he had turned into channels to fructify and of doing good to his fellow countrymen. He never cared for his own advantage.

(Concluded on page 7.)

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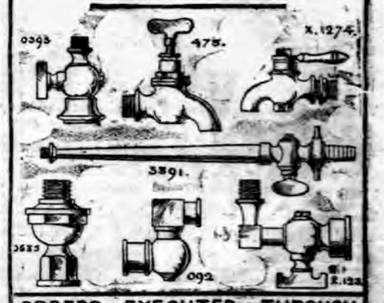

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THE J. N. TATA MEMORIAL.

(Concluded from page 6).

He never sought any "quid pro quo," for whatever enterprise he had in hand or for whatever grants he made for any practical object. He did not wish, as his Excellency was informed, to have the Research Institute of which they heard so much connected with his name. That when they heard that it was to be a public memorial of him and would be a monument to his fame, notwithstanding his express wish that it should not bear his name, was a striking illustration of the desire of the man to do good by stealth. He might remark in connection with the suggestion that the Institution should be placed either in the confines of the city of Bombay or in the neighbourhood. He did not know whether at this late stage when the Government of India had clearly laid down the procedure, it was practicable to change the destination of the Institution, and it was naturally a source of regret for anybody who lives in Bombay that this Institution should not be placed where it was practically started and where it was immediately associated with the city of Bombay itself. (Applause). His Excellency did not think, as some speakers suggested, that it was so much the matter for a word from him to make good the deficiency that would result if it was withdrawn from Mysore. Now he could only conclude by saying that when they thought that there was no character which was so ill-fitted to have a memorial, that when that gentleman wished to have no recognition in his life time, why should they so conflict with his personal wishes as to have a memorial after his death. His Excellency did not think that it was a question of so much paying honour to Mr. Tata as it was doing good to themselves (Applause). They not only recognised what he did during his life time, but now they wished to secure aftermath that they wished to perpetuate these qualities that had caused his name to be so universally respected, that they wished to have some memorial by which any one might so comfort himself that whether in time of toil or struggle, or whether in time of harvest and success, whether in his public or in his private life, he should be able so to comfort himself as to prove himself a worthy citizen of this great Indian Empire. (Applause). His Excellency in conclusion repeated his acknowledgment of thanks for the kindness with which they had received the vote (Loud Applause)

His Excellency then announced that he had received a note from Mr. Bomanji Denshaw Patel expressing his regret at not being able to be present and sympathising with the object of the meeting.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS

Applications in respect of the undermentioned invention have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Act during the week ending 18th March, Robert Harvey master plumber, of 17, London Street, Newtown, Sydney, New South Wales, A means for discharging effluent from filter beds. George Edward Woodward, engineer, of 37, Gerrard Street; London, Improved process for the production of non-inflamanable celluloid. Veribhai Waghjibhai Patel, mechanical engineer, Pursho am Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ahmedabad, An improved roller for cotton gins. Leonard Sharpnel Biddulph, consulting engineer, of 42, Westminister Palsace Gardens, London, Improvements in the construction of floors. George James Coles, machinist, of 155, Dunsmuir Grove Gateshead, Durham, England, Improvements in automatic couplings for railway and other vehicles. William Ellis Storey, builder, at present residing in Calcutta. An apparatus for purifying the flue gases of refuse destructors, chemical works and other factories. Alfred Smallwood, metallurgist, of 52, Gracechurch street, in the city of London. In the county of Middlesex, England. Improvements in the means for generating and applying heat for Loam boilers, furnaces and other purposes. Charles Joseph Rhodes and William Harrison Rhodes Directors of J. Rhodes and Sons, Limited, engineers of grove Iron Works, Wakefield, England. Improvements in the seams or joints of cans for containing petroleum, petrol, paraffin, alcohol and the like. Rakhal Dass Khan, rice-miller, of 48, Golabari road, Sulkea, Howrah, an improved grinding, husking and dhal splitting machine; Peter Ross, signal engineer, North Western Railway, Lahore, Means for securing bolt locking and detecting facing points on railways.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 28.

Tuesday.—Another depression has formed over Baluchistan, and the adjacent North-West Frontier district, and the depression in the Central Punjab yesterday has practically filled up. Thunderstorms have given light showers in the Upper India hills, and the submontane districts of Bengal, Assam and the North-East of the Peninsula. Minimarg has had snow equivalent to 1 inch of rain, Silchar and Kodaikanal report 1-2 an inch of rain, Chakrata, Srinagar, Peshawar, Raipur, Cuttack 1-4 inch. The weather is disturbed in Baluchistan and Upper India, especially in hills and submontane district, and local showers are probable in those regions during the next 24 hours. Snow is likely in further Kashmir. Thunderstorms are possible in North-East India and the South Peninsula.

[OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 28TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in Sind, the Punjab, the United Provinces and Rajputana and has been steady or has changed by small amounts over the rest of the country. The barometer is from .12 to .27 below normal in Sind, the Punjab and Rajputana.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Para, Veraval and Mormugao and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 7° to 12° in defect of normal at Jacobabad, Deesa, Bhuj, Bhavnagar, Para, Nagpur, Surat, Malegaon and Poona; while the minimum is 5° to 7° in excess at Ajmere, Veraval, Masulipatam and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Bellary and the lowest 58° at Poona.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several places.

Rain in light showers fell at Allahabad, Nagpur, Raipur and Bangalore.

Weather.—The isobars indicate the existence of a depression to the north-west of Jacobabad where the barometer is nearly three-tenths of an inch below normal. Strong cyclonic winds are blowing in Lower Sind and the weather to the north of Latitude 24° is very unsettled and will remain more or less cloudy.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th March 1905.

Means of observations taken at 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches	29·872
Temperature of the air ..... degrees	77·7
Wet bulb Thermometer	71·5
Dew Point	69·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·747
Means of cloudy sky 10ths whole sky clouded = 10) ...	1·5
Minimum temperature of air (read at 5 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	81·1
Sunman do. do. (read at 9 a.m.)	72·9
General Direction of Wind	NW. WNW. NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours ..... miles	201

From midnight to midnight.

M. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 27.

10 p.m.	75°

TUESDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 28.

4 a.m.	72·6
10 a.m.	77·9
2 p.m.	85·6
4 p.m.	80·6

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO IN PRIVATE LIFE.

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

The Sultan of Morocco is now some twenty-five years of age, some five feet ten inches in height, and strongly, even stoutly, built. He is no darker in colour than a southern European,—not as dark, in fact, as many. His features are large and not very regular, their fineness marred by the marks, by no means very apparent, of smallpox. His eyes are good and very attractive, full of life and at times inexpressibly sad. The upper part of his face is preferable to the lower, for a long upper lip, a rather large mouth, and a receding chin give him an appearance of weakness of character which he undoubtedly possesses. In public he moves and behaves with great dignity, though in private life he throws aside all formality, and at times, until quite lately, was not averse to "rag." He is by no means a bad tennis-player, and is particularly fond of all athletic exercises.

THE SULTAN AT PLAY.

No one who has known the young Sultan could be anything but charmed with him, for there is a naive freshness in his ideas and thought that is most sympathetic. His voice is a particularly soft and pleasing one, and the manner in which he gives his whole attention to any one who may be addressing him, cannot prove anything but flattering.

His afternoons in Marakesh were given up to play. More than once, always accompanied by Menebhi and some of his European employees, we rode in the immense wilderness of gardens of the Agdal Palace. At the edge of a great square tank we would dismount, and sometimes went for a row in one of the various boats that he kept there. On one occasion his Majesty and Menebhi rowed—very badly indeed—while I, the only other occupant of the boat, steered. The Sultan, who rowed bow, caught several crabs, and plashed poor Menebhi all over with his usual energy. The Minister of War rowed about one hundred short strokes to the minute, whilst the Sultan, struggling with his oars, rowed about ten extremely long ones. But both were hugely delighted with the performance, and our spirits were of the highest.

"There are no Sultans and Viziers here," said his Majesty to me; "we are both boatmen, and you are the passenger. We are crossing a Moorish ferry."

Entering into the Sultan's little joke, I replied "that they were the worst ferrymen I had ever seen, and that on landing I should complain to the authorities of their incapacity."

"Oh, you will, will you?" replied Mulai Abdul Aziz, "Then all I can say is, we won't put you ashore until you pay us."

"Then I'll stop here."

"All right," replied the Sultan; and he promptly began to splash me with all his might and main, though poor Menebhi was getting as wet as I was.

"Will you pay?" asked his Majesty.

"Willingly," I laughed. "How much?"

"Half a peseta each" (about 4d.), answered the Sultan—and they duly pocketed their fee. It was the first time in my life I had tapped a Sultan and a Minister of War.

HIS EXTRAVAGANCE.

Four years ago, Mulai Abdul Aziz, full of the vigour of youth, anxious to learn, anxious to reform his country, anxious to do what was right, had a future before him of much useful work. His advisers took his education in hand,—and his education has cost him dear, for his fortune, his influence with his subjects and his reputation have all gone. He was weak and young, and sometimes stubborn but no man ever lived whose intentions were better but these intentions were warped and frustrated by his advisers. The Sultan had no disinterested person about him; no disinterested advice was given him. He was told, when he spent his money in ordering useless goods from the various European countries, that it gave satisfaction to the Governments of those respective countries that he made his purchases in their markets.

Few of the things he brought gave him any pleasure. Photography amused him for a time; but even this was made a means of exploiting him. A camera of gold at £2000 came from London; 10,000 francs worth of photographic paper arrived in one day from Paris. His Majesty once informed me that his materials for one year past him between £1000 and £7000! He naturally did not know what was required, and left it to his commission agents to purchase the "necessary" materials. They did, with a vengeance!

HOW HE SPENDS HIS DAY.

He eats always alone, and, as is the custom all over Morocco, with his fingers. This habit, which seems almost revolting to Europeans, is by no means an unclean one, for the hands are washed in scented warm water both before and after the meal, and the food is always cooked in such a way that it can easily be broken. A habit of our own, which we consider far more cleanly than eating with our fingers, is looked upon by the Moors as filthy—that is, washing our hands or face in a basin, an still more, taking a bath where the water is not running. The cleaner we become, they say, the dirtier the water we are washing with must necessarily become, and eventually we step forth as cleansed from water which is no longer clean. A Moor to wash his hands has the water poured from a vessel over them, and never by any chance dips them into the dirty water. The same way in their baths, the water is thrown over their bodies out of bright brass bowls, and flows away through holes in the marble or tile floor.

His midday meal over, the Sultan rests for a while, generally issuing from the palace about three o'clock. There is no afternoon Court, and on this account Mulai Abdul Aziz was free to spend the rest of the day as he pleased, and generally did so in the company of his European employees and friends. Bicycle, polo, cricket, and tennis were the order of the day.

A PATHETIC INCIDENT.

I only once saw the Sultan annoyed, and it was with myself. We were standing on the summit of an old outer wall of the palace, immediately beneath us, in the shadow of the wall, were a dozen or so ill-clothed, half-starved members of what is inappropriately called the Moorish army. Many of the little group were evidently suffering from fever, very prevalent in Fez in summer, and altogether they formed a pitiful sight.

I spoke, perhaps, too warmly of the neglect with which the soldiers were treated, of their stolen pay, of their abject misery, and I failed to notice that the Sultan was not in a mood at that moment to listen to my complaints.

"It isn't my fault," he said pettishly.

"It is," I replied. "Your Majesty does n't take the trouble to see that your orders are carried out."

The blood rushed to the Sultan's face, and he drew himself up. "Remember," he said, "you are speaking to The Commander of the Faithful'"—referring to his most coveted title.

"I do," I replied, "remember it. It" is your Majesty who forgets that these men are 'The Faithful.'"

Alas! as far as he is concerned, but few of them are any longer faithful.

He bore me no grudge for what I said, and his look of anger passed into one of great sadness. For a little while, he stood looking over the great plain that lay before us, then turned and said very gently:—"You don't know how weary I am of being Sultan," and tears stood in his eyes.—From "The Sultan of Morocco in Private Life," by Walter B. Harris, in "Blackwood's Magazine" for March.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, March 29, 1905.

1 Members are requested to return their Arms and Saddlery to Head-Quarters at once.

2 An inspection of Arms will be held at an early date by the Civil Chief Master Armourer, and members should be careful to see that their Carbines are returned in good order and condition.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTCOL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.

Bombay, March 29, 1905.

1 Members who have completed their Class Firing are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

2 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be reserved as follows:—"D" Company on Friday the 31st instant for "Nicholson Cup" Competitions.

3 Extract from Brigade Orders dated 28th March 1905, is published for information:—

No 475—Furlough and Leave-Volunteers.

Leave of absence out of India is granted to 2nd Lieut John Lapraik, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, for one year from 31st March 1905.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

NEW-YORK, 30th April 1904. "We have used CYPRIDOL capsules with brilliant results; far better we may say than we have obtained with protoiodide of mercury preparations. We will see that supplies go to all physicians on the ships". (Unsolicited), WILLIAM T. JENKINS M.D., General Director and late Medical Officer of the Port of New-York.

THE PARSEE CYCLING CLUB SPORTS.

(On the line of K. and S. Cycle Sports of last year). To be held on 13th, 14th and 15th April. President:—The Hon'ble Sir Lawrence H. Jenkins, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice Bombay. Vice-President:—The Major-Genl, A. G. Crea ch, D. S. O., C. B.; Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart.

The following Events will take place, but are subject to any alteration:—

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 13.

EVENT	Prizes Rs.		
I—Quarter Mile Championship (in heats) 1st, 2nd and 3rd	50	25	15
II—One Mile open Handicap 1st, 2nd and 3rd	50	25	15
III—Half Mile School Boys Handicap 1st, 2nd and 3rd	30	20	10
IV—Five Mile Championship 1st, 2nd and 3rd	50	25	15
V—Half Mile Parsee Cycling Club 1st, 2nd and 3rd	50	25	15
VI—One Mile Native Championship 1st, 2nd and 3rd	50	25	10
VII—Five Mile Motor Cycles 1st and 2nd	75	&	40

Final of Quarter Mile Championship.

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 14.

VIII—Two Mile open Handicap 1st, 2nd and 3rd	50	25	15
IX—One Mile Police Officers Race 1st, 2nd and 3rd	50	25	15
X—One Mile Championship 1st, 2nd and 3rd	50	25	15
XI—Five Mile Native Championship 1st, 2nd and 3rd	50	25	15
XII—One Mile Handicap (Parsee Cycling Club)	50	25	15
XIII—Five Mile Motor Cycle Handicap 1st and 2nd	75	&	50

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 15.

XIV—Poon Race One Mile (Postal and Telegraph).			
XV—Three Mile open Handicap 1st, 2nd and 3rd	50	25	15
XVI—Five Mile Motor Handicap (Sealed) 1st and 2nd	75	&	50
XVII—Quarter Mile Children Handicap 1st, 2nd and 3rd	20	10	5
XVIII—Five Mile Handicap 1st, 2nd and 3rd	50	25	15
XIX—Ladies Half Mile Race 1st, 2nd and 3rd	50	25	15
XX—One Mile School Boys Handicap 1st, 2nd and 3rd	30	20	10
XXI—Two Mile Handicap Parsee Cycling Club	50	25	15

Challenge Cups—Lent by K and S.

1. Mr J B Petit for Quarter Mile Championship of India.
2. Mr S B Lalcaca for One Mile Championship of India.
3. Messrs Morenas and Co for Five Mile Native Championship.
4. Messrs D Mancockshaw and Co Five Mile Championship of India.

Entries should be submitted not later than 7th April 1905

D. E. PATEL,
Honorary Secretary, Parsee Cycling Club,
Waudby Road Tent, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 25.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A G Murray 1st Brahmans to be Supply and Transport Officer 6th class with effect from the 23rd Jan.

Joined his appointment on the 4th March 1905.

Conductor T G Blake P W D has been transferred to the pension establishment.

The following promotions are made subject to H Ma's approval—Majors to be Lieut Cols—23rd Dec 1904—Benjamin William Marlow, military Accounts Depart—11th Feb 1905—Arnold Henry Grant Kemball 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force—Captains to be Majors 16th March—William Sebastian Kardley Howard 28th Punjabis Claude Talbot Ducat Supernumerary List, 23rd March Walter Simon Fraser 18th Lancers Read's Horse—Lieuts to be Capt 16th March Charles Ernest Somers Cox 77th Moplah Rifles Hugh Elliot Moule 4th Gurkha rifles and Henry George Healy 10th Jats.

Store Sergeant Henry Pargiter to be Sub Conductor vice Sub Conductor Peter Mclanes appointed Assistant Overseer Ammunition Factory Dum Dum and accounts with effect from the 13th Jan.

Sub Conductor Arthur Henry Cooper to be Conductor Store Sergeant Benjamin Curtis Clerk office of the Inspector General of Ordnance Southern Circle seconded to be Sub Conductor seconded—Store Sergeant Arthur William Sowter to be Sub Conductor—vice Conductor Charles Elliott transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st Feb.

With reference to paragraph 293 Army Regulations India Volume II the undermentioned officers having been absent from military duty for ten years are transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the dates specified—Major Augustus Arthur Malcolm Maude Faulkner Indian Army Commissariat Magistrate's Depart date 11th April 1904 and Capt William Richard Stone Indian army Assistant Commissioner 3rd grade Burma dated 28th March 1905.

The undermentioned departmental officers with "honorary" rank are permitted to retire from the service subject to His Ma's approval with effect from the dates specified—Cap George Drew Commissary Barrack Depart Madras 1st March and Capt Thomas Stone Commissary Barrack Depart Madras 5th March 1905.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:—Commander E Holland, C I E, D S O, Royal Indian Marine (p a) till 9th July.

The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine with effect from the dates specified:—To be Commanders 3rd grade dated 8th February Lieut A J Marsack and Lieut F Dobson to complete establishment. Dated 21th February Lieut C S Hickman vice Commander R W W Gordon promoted and Lieut A Howard D S O vice Lieut Hickman seconded.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade, ...	7	3	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umerkhadi and Dongri	17	10	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	26	23	41
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	10	12	19
E Mazagon, Tarwady, and Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	32	25	69
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	14	10	16
G Mahim and Worli	15	13	19
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	120
Total	121	103	317
Total plague deaths to date...	234,517	257,702	
Same date last year	143	143	234

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
31	10

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday, was 1,424 as against 1,473 during the previous week. Of the total number, 652 died of plague, and 127 of small-pox, which showed a decrease of 4 and 16 respectively over the figures of the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 1,531 which included 972 deaths from plague.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 18th March, 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1904-05 ...	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 18th Mar. 1905 by Council Bills	£23,386,027
	By Gold...	nil
3	Amount remitted in excess over Budget Estimate	£6,886,027

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Colonel H. Palliser Hickman, R.A., third son of the late Mr. H. P. Hickman, of Fenloe, County Clare, Ireland, and Beatrice Helen, widow of Brigadier-General E. G. Bingham, R.A., and daughter of the late Mr. Francis Stephen, of Melbourne, Victoria.

RUSSIA has ordered several Antwerp firms to cease shipping meats, explosives, and ammunition to the Baltic Fleet. Four of Admiral Rohdestvensky's warships are reported to be virtually incapacitated for firing, owing to their armament being too heavy. Coaling operations are also said to be excessively difficult.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or failing off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

If I had my time over again, says a writer in the "Sphere," I think I should like to put in a year of it at the cherubic age as a boy messenger. There could hardly be a better training in the ways of the world with associations of adventure. I must admit, however, that the result is not always what one would like. I remember meeting Jaggers after his great feat of providing Mr. Richard Harding Davis with a helpmeet and being struck by his air of weary unintelligence. He is almost the only real hero I ever met.

The other day, says the "Book Monthly" a London publisher received the manuscript of a novel written, from beginning to end, in verse—of sort: Curious, he read it himself and found it not at all a bad story so good indeed that he is willing to print it if the author will translate it into English prose.

Sir Frederick Treves explains, in the course of an interview in "Cassell's Saturday Journal," why he has practically abandoned his profession. I gave it up because there was too much to do," he says. Performing big operations every morning makes existence rather trying. I got tired, of my duties; they bored me to death; so after six and twenty years of practice I retired. Not that my labours were breaking me down. Nothing would, I think, do that. I have no nervous system—not having had need of one; and I have never had to keep to my bed.

A curious contravention of Papal etiquette took place after the consecration of the new Bishop of Bergamo the other day. The custom is that the Pope shall dine in solitary state, but his Holiness, instead, invited the new bishop to dinner. A compromise was arrived at the master of ceremonies stipulating that the Pope should sit at a separate table raised on a small dais. There was a large number of guests on whom the head butler Sil successor of Pio Centra, waited while Mgr Bisleti, maestro di camera, waited personally on the Pope.

A Paris chemist has produced a "colourable imitation" of the ordinary egg of commerce (according to a writer in the current "T.A.T."). The shell is made with a blow-pipe from a moist combination of lime and bismuth. The white of the egg is made of sulphur carbon and beef-fat, and the yolk is composed of a mixture of beef-blood and magnesia coloured with chrome yellow.

In the seventeenth century it was thought injurious to sleep in rooms facing the sun, so most of the original rooms faced north and east, opening off a passage or else out of each other. The arrangement has been very clearly described by Mr. Baring Gould: "At the head of the stairs slept the master and his wife, and all the room tenanted by the rest of the household were accessible only through that. The daughters of the house and maid servants lay in rooms on one side, say the right, with the maids in those most distant; those of the men lay on the left, the sons of the house nearest the chamber of the master, and the serving-men furthest off." According to our present ideas, says "Country Life," the arrangement scarcely seems to be the most desirable one possible, but one has at least to understand it in order to comprehend the task set before the builder.

I confess, says Dr. Dabbs, in "The London Argus," that the victories of the vegetarian Japanese (though not strict vegetarians, for they take eggs, milk, and fish) have led me to reconsider my faith as to the necessity for meat. We cannot say it is difference of climate with them, for they have fought and conquered in all climates. We cannot hold that it has retarded intellectual growth, for the pigmy has turned giant in their case. We have a good deal to learn from Japan as she has a good deal to learn from us. But she selects—she does not copy mistakes, and so does not yet see a reason to eat meat!

To accept the charity of near relations is to be placed in possibly the most trying position of all. So says Miss May Bateman in the March number of the "Pall Mall Magazine." "Take the question of a loan, for instance. To begin with, relations usually expect to be paid a higher rate of interest than a stranger—and to exercise the right of censure upon your actions as well. Woe betide you if any passing pleasures come your way during this time of probation! Complimentary tickets at the theatre are construed into a running account at Lacon and Ollier's Bondstreet office a friend's gift to a reception in a coupe is, exaggerated into culpable extravagance. Your visits in the country are spoken of with bated breath; if it be known that you have taken a hand at 'bridge,' you are doomed ie an inveterate gambler."

It is odd to find from "Blackwood's Magazine" that the Moors think us dirty. The habit to which they object is that of washing the hands or face in a basin, and still more, taking a bath where the water is not running. The cleaner we become, they say, the dirtier the water we are washing with must necessarily become, and eventually we step forth as cleansed from water which is no longer clean.

A mournful note about revival in Wales has been sounded by a schoolmaster. It seems that the children at Bangor have been affected by the movement that the cane is no required in the schools.

It has often been said of Dr. Garnett that there is no question of research you can put to him that he cannot answer. There is abundant proof that he is a veritable walking encyclopædia; but this fact (writes Mr. Harry Furniss in the "Windsor Magazine") was demonstrated to me by a friend of mine, who had spent years over a peculiar subject, of which but very few people have any knowledge at all. He searched for months in Continental libraries for some information on one particular point, without effect. So, coming to London, he asked Dr. Garnett if he had ever heard of the subject, and whether he could put him on the track to find out that obscure piece of information. "We have only one book in the Museum," replied the Doctor, "touching upon that. I will send for it. You will find all you want on page 530."

A chaplain at a fashionable Continental winter resort having the charge of the children's service when catechising on the parable of the unjust steward, received the following answer: "What is a steward?" he asked. A little boy, lately arrived from England put up his hand and eagerly answered, "He is the man, sir, who brings you the basin."

Russell Lowell and Professor Mahaffy met for the first time at a friend's house in Birmingham and talked together for four hours. When Lowell drove away in the carriage, he exclaimed to his host: "Well, that's one of the most delightful fellows I ever met, and I don't mind if you tell him so!" The friend did so, and Mr. Mahaffy, says the "Cornhill Magazine," received the compliment with equal grace and modesty. "Poor Lowell!" he exclaimed; "to think that he can never have met an Irishman before!"

In the Northern counties a man earns directly and indirectly an average of 20s. 6d. a week, and out of this he pays 14s. 10 1-2d. for food leaving a trifle over 5s. for the rest of his requirements; £6 a year may be reckoned for clothing, and a man will scarcely find even the humblest garments for himself and wife and four children on less. Say that 2s. 6d. a week is taken off for that, then he has another 2s. 6d. left for fuel light, and other necessaries and he will have to pay at the very least 1s. 6d. a week for rent; so that we arrive at the apparently paradoxical conclusion that he spends more than he gets. The difference, says "Country Life," is probably made up by what we may call pickings.

It is curious that the appearance of "De Profundis" should coincide with that of the green carnation. When, on a memorable occasion, the author of "The Importance of Being Ernest" took his call, he appeared with a green carnation in his button-hole. That carnation was green all over; the present has not attained such perfect viridity But, then, it is the result of cross-breeding, whereas the other, it turned out, was the result of a diet of aniline dye.

THE danger to shipping in the China Sea, off the Liaoti shan Promontory, caused by floating mines, is still very considerable, for in one day, (27th ult.), a steamer reports having passed no less than five mines, while similar reports are of frequent occurrence. It is rather extraordinary that no disasters have occurred Presumably, endeavours are being made to capture the floating death-traps, but the number of mines that were set afloat by the Japanese and Russians was so large and the mines have drifted so far and wide that it will probably be some time before the sea has been cleared of them.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers near where

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its gripon the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I con-"sider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation. Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.
BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES,
PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.
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WRITERS AND READERS.

SIGNORA GRAZIA DELEDDA'S new serial, of which the first part has appeared, is so far little but a study of child life. The peasant girl, "Oli," which seems to be the euphonous Sardinian abbreviation of Rosalia, yields to the seductions of one Anania, who works as oil-presser for a rich and benevolent citizen of Nuoro. The almost inevitable consequences follow in the shape of a small Anania, who passes his first years in a hut in the almost deserted highlands of Sardinia belonging to a brigand's widow she having given the unfortunate Oli shelter when turned out of doors by her indignant father. When eight years old, Anania is deposited in the paternal oil-mill by Rosalia, who levants, as one understands, to the mainland. Rather unexpectedly, however, his putative sire takes to him at once, and although bearing a stern countenance towards him before the grinning village, does his best for him in private, while Anania's lawful wife, though perfectly understanding his paternity, treats him actually better than his own mother. The unfolding of the child's mind under these circumstances is sketched with a masterly hand, and this, with the description of the free life of the Sardinian bush, lifts the story a good way out of the ordinary ruck of novels. How it is going to finish cannot yet be said, but it seems likely that the small Anania will in time become a priest.

Apropos of the question of compulsory Greek M. Gustave Lell us though without any reference to the Cambridge question, that the reforms which M. George Leygues, when Minister of Education, introduced into the system of secondary education, quite did away with the old "literary, formal, and aristocratic" teaching, and substituted for it a system of options, whereby the scholar can decide whether he shall learn Latin and Greek, Latin and living languages, or living languages and science. The result has been, according to him, that all the teaching institutions in France are weaking up, that there are some symptoms of the English public school system being introduced, that the provincial universities have taken on a fresh life and that laboratories, libraries and other material means of education are being refurbished and added to throughout the country. This is very well, and he seems to be perfectly right when he says that a University that remains unprogressive in the midst of a society in fermentation is as good as dead. No one might ask what sort of knowledge of living languages one is likely to acquire outside the countries in which they are spoken, and how much knowledge of natural science one is likely to acquire at school or college that will not be hopelessly out of date in ten years' time.

In this month's "Blackwood" Mr. Maurice Barrington undertakes the congenial if somewhat superfluous task of white-washing Claverhouse. In spite of the fact that the English history of the last two centuries has been written almost exclusively by the triumphant Whig, Sir Walter Scott has made the vindication of the gallant Dundee unnecessary for all unsophisticated natures. One can hardly tell as yet what sort of heroes float before the eyes of the class of the Board schools; but did any schoolboy of the last generation hesitate between Claverhouse and Balfour of Burley?

"Sorry I spoke" must, or at least one thinks, certainly should, be the feelings of the dramatic critic who described The Scarlet Pimpernel as an utter failure, and dismissed it as a play unworthy of further criticism. For, as the Referee records: The seventy fifth performance of The Scarlet Pimpernel will be given next Saturday at the New Theatre, where fine business is being done. The Scarlet Pimpernel, however, is only mentioned here to call attention to the fact that it has recently been issued as a novel, and a very good one too, in which there are many breathless instants, and plenty of colour and "go."

The Baroness Orczy, joint author with her husband, Mr. Barstow, of "The Scarlet Pimpernel" as a play, and sole author of it as a novel, comes of a distinguished Hungarian diplomatic family. Her father was a musician as well as a diplomat, and in the former capacity came to and eventually settled in London, bringing his fifteen-year-old daughter with him. That, however, was not so long ago as to make the Baroness Orczy's command of our language, spoken and written, fall short of the extraordinary. As a girls the Baroness intended to be an artist, and won no small success in that direction. After studying at Heatherley's, where she met her future husband, himself a clever black-and-white artist, the Baroness sent her first picture to the Academy of '92, and it was hung on the line. Despite this initial success, the Baroness felt that Art was not her true mester, or, rather, she felt that she was unlikely ever to achieve great financial success as a painter—how few women have!—and chance turned her thoughts to writing.

In a certain boarding-house where the Baroness Orczy was staying, there was a family of girls who all wrote stories—with what success is immaterial. Fired by their example, the Baroness Orczy wrote a story called The Red Carnation (the germ, indeed of The Scarlet Pimpernel) and sent it to Pearson's Magazine. As it would have occupied nearly the whole of that journal, it was naturally rejected, but the editor considered it so promising that he took the trouble to point out its faults and generally to give the author some very helpful advice. The Baroness's next arrow—the series of crimemysteries called The Old Man in the Corner—found its mark in the Royal Magazine, and established its author as a writer of remarkable powers of invention. The Old man in the Corner, with the bit of string he continually knots and unknots, is a distinct creation among the detectives of fiction, and that the public like him is shown by the fact that the first and second series of his problems have been followed by a third and even a fourth, now appearing in the 'Royal."

The stories, and another series called "Skin o' My Tooth," which appeared in the Windsor Magazine, once induced a stranger to the Baroness to remark that she must be an "awful woman," and that he would be very sorry to be married to her as he would always be afraid of waking up in the morning to find that she had been murdered—the gentleman hailed from Galway—in some particularly ingenious and undiscoverable manner. Well, the "awful woman" is a very charming little lady, dark of hair and eyes, and I am sure that if our Hibernian friend member, he would instantly recant his opinions. Mr. Barstow, in contrast to his wife, is tall, strongly built, fair, and blue of eye. They have a six-year-old son who, by virtue of a contribution to "Pearson's Weekly," is I think, rightly to be described as our youngest author. "We are working people" say the Orczy-Barstows of themselves, and so, happy in their work and quiet, do mesticated life, I leave them.

There is no need to praise the late Mr. Guy Boothby. His fame was on all the posters. The author who excites and interests readers, said Thackeray in a Roundabout Paper, is worthy of their thanks and benedictions; less these be accorded, and regret that so busy a public entertainer should be cut off thus prematurely. He had not wasted his time. Since his early twenties he had produced two or three books regularly a year. He did not worry about assurances and double jointures like Flaubert. Abreast with all the modern improvements, he dictated his ready stories to typewriters, and when the daily sereeds were done, like the lucky and sensible man he was, he turned to things of more importance, such as the breeding of prize-dogs.

The death of Marcel Schwob comes suddenly; long ago he had been condemned by the doctor, but he kept on living, and his friends in this country had almost forgotten to be anxious about him. His work on Villon, full of discoveries, is probably left incomplete; but he had begun to publish his results. With the generosity that came natural to him, he gave over his papers to Gaston Paris a few years ago, to hold the life of Villon in the "Grands Ecrivains" series, which was noticed here at the time of its publication. Marcel Schwob wrote English with perfect ease, as he showed in the "New Review," under the editorship of Mr. Henley. (My own copies, let me say, of "Mimes" and "Le Livre de Monelle" bear the inscriptions: "To William Henley, with my deep admiration, Marcel Schwob," and "To William Henley, in deep admiration, with my best love—Marcel Schwob.") His quickness and versatility, so curiously combined with scientific interest, led him often to the study of English authors. Something is due to his memory from this country; a salute to his courageous life and his grace of mind.

To latter-day readers Sir Wemyss Reid was chiefly familiar as the political chronicler in the "Nineteenth Century and After," the last of which has just appeared in the current number and before that as the first editor of "The Speaker." He may live for posterity as the biographer of that Lord Houghton who was the friend of so many great men of letters of the Victorian era, to whom was addressed the famous adjuration of Carlyle about procuring the laureateship for Tennyson—one of those anecdotes that give life to literary history. His books on Charlotte Bronte and William Black may continue to interest readers interested in those somewhat unequally yoked novelists. But his life-work was journalism, into which he put his best years and his best strength.

The death of M. Guillaume, the French sculptor, leaves vacant a chair in the French Academy.

Many happy returns of the day to Mr. Norman Gale, whose birthday was on Saturday. He has taken rather a long rest from published poetry since he gave us the pretty pastorals of his "Country Muse" and "Orchard Songs." That was a dozen years ago, in those golden early nineties when the Bodley Head was a Parnassian stock exchange and the young men speculated wildly in limited editions. I remember now how Mr. John Lane grudged Mr Nutt "The Country Muse" and eagerly secured the "Orchard Songs" for his own firm.

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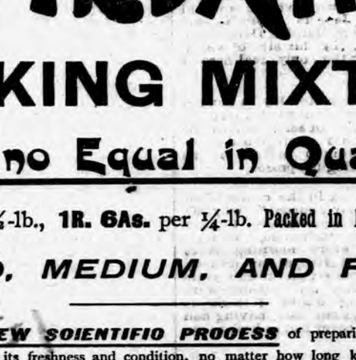

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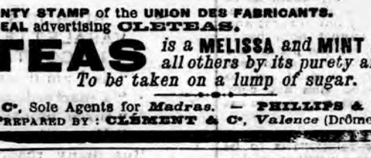

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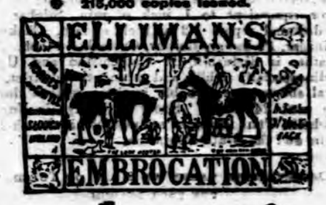

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THE PASSING OF MR. WYNDHAM.

(BY T. W. RUSSELL, M.P.)

BEFORE Mr. Wyndham passes off the stage of Irish affairs the history of his appointment and the genesis of that policy on behalf of which he has been sacrificed ought to be told. There have been many tragedies in connection with Castle government in Ireland. The record of Mr. Forster and Sir George Trevelyan stands prominently out on the page of history. When all is known perhaps Mr. Wyndham's case will appear not less tragic.

The right hon. gentleman succeeded Mr. Gerald Balfour as Chief Secretary after the general election of 1900, had placed the Tories again in power. Why was Mr. Gerald Balfour removed? The answer to this question is the beginning of the story. "Mr. Gerald," as he was called in Ireland, had not, during his five years of office, done badly. He had passed the Land Act of 1903—a difficult measure going to the roots of the land tenure system. He had placed on the Statute book the Local Government Act, which struck down the power of the Ascendancy party in the counties, and he had discovered Sir Horace Plunkett and placed him at the head of a newly improvised Agricultural and Industrial Department. "Mr. Gerald" was not a statesman. He never once attempted to reach the Irish heart. He simply learned his lesson as a student, and carried out the orders of the Cabinet, of which, by the way, he was not then a member.

But his activities were too much for the Irish landlords and the Ascendancy party. They wrecked Sir Horace Plunkett in South Dublin; they defeated Mr. James Campbell in Stephen's Green; and they did their best to hand over my seat in South Tyrone to the Nationalists. But their grand "coup" was reserved for higher game. Waiting upon Lord Salisbury, they simply demanded the removal of the Chief Secretary to another sphere of usefulness. "Ireland," they pleaded, wanted repose. Lord Salisbury succumbed. Mr. Gerald was sent to the Board of Trade, and he left Ireland without a single soul caring even to say good-bye. Mr. Wyndham took his place.

Strange as it may appear, Mr. Wyndham came to Ireland to give that country the repose which the landlords desired. And so long as Lord Salisbury remained at the head of the Government this repose was not broken by any Irish legislative efforts. Mr. Wyndham simply marked time. In 1902 Lord Salisbury gave up office and retired. Mr. Balfour became Prime Minister. Mr. Wyndham's chance had come. The two men were close personal friends and colleagues in the great period of 1886-92. Neither passed through that time of difficulty and peril without learning much. Sir West Ridgway was not the only man who pondered over all that took place then. And in 1902—the date synchronising with the retirement of Lord Salisbury and the advent of Mr. Balfour as Prime Minister—Mr. Wyndham withdrew the shop-window Land Bill which he had introduced, and proceeded to confer with Sir Anthony MacDonnell.

The result of that conference has been partially made known. There is much more to come. And the curious would do well to study a remarkable article written about that period by Mr. Wellman, an American journalist, in the American "Review of Reviews." Mr. Wellman was on a visit to England and Ireland. He was a student of the Irish problem, saw everybody, wrote seeing in regard to it, told some of us his experiences with great statesmen, and finally committed the whole to paper, as I have described. Mr. Wellman had no illusions. It was land settlement first; then a scheme of Home Rule under another and less alarming name. But, taking the appointments of Sir Antony MacDonnell as portrayed in the correspondence read at the table of the House of Commons, we have there a great partnership established to run a new Irish policy, to cut in between extremes on both sides and establish the rule of moderation. And this policy had the express approval of the Prime Minister.

There was no reason why the Wyndham-MacDonnell compact should not have succeeded, save one—its secrecy. I am persuaded that had Mr. Wyndham come forward and said to the British and Irish people:—

Look here. It is quite impossible to maintain permanently our plan of governing Ireland against the will of a great majority of its people. The consent of the governed is essential to all good government. I propose, on Unionist lines to deal with the great outstanding grievances which afflict the country. I propose to settle the land question on terms just to landlord and tenant alike. I shall give the benefits of higher education to the Catholics in a way that will not do violence to their conscientious convictions. I am going to try to deal with Castle government by Boards—breaking up the absurd and costly system which now works so badly, reconstituting and co-ordinating the entire machinery of government. I mean to develop the country by judicious expenditure, to cheapen and quicken transit, and generally to do what an Irish Parliament, if it existed, would unquestionably attempt. There was nothing in all this to excite anybody. It was the secrecy which did the damage. And all went well for a time. The Land Conference sat, the Land Act passed, and from that time landlordism was doomed. The partnership in attempting to deal with higher education specially got into deeper waters. The country was prepared for the land settlement, and there was money in it. So the Ascendancy sleuth hound lay still. But education roused all that is lovable in the country. And although it may look like kicking a man when he is down, Mr. Wyndham and his "colleague" blundered badly. They set aside the Report of the Tory Royal Commission with its plan of settlement and went on a new hunt with another scheme—and came to grief ignobly. But by this time the Orangemen were on the war-path.

It was enough for these gentlemen that Sir Antony was a "Papist." Fancy a "Papist" at the Castle! It was soon bruited about that he was also a Home Ruler! Very speedily it was discovered that he was poking his nose into all kinds of unsavoury messes. There, forsooth, Protestants were being cruelly treated. The Pope, in short, was installed in Dublin Castle, and the welkin was made to ring. It was all very contemptible. But just as the right moment the Dunraven scheme of devolution was published. Why should MacDonnell have been mixed up with this effort of the Centre party? Very soon it was hinted that he was the author of the scheme. He was tracked to Kerry, where he met Lord Dunraven. Was not this enough? Then to oblige Lord Dunraven he had a typewritten copy of the scheme made at Dublin Castle! "O sancta simplicitas!" Before nightfall the key of the position passed into the enemy's hands. Sir Edward Carson, Mr. John Atkinson, and others went about hinting what they could tell if they were free to do so. Everybody waited for the opening of Parliament. The sequel is known.

Mr. Wyndham has fallen from lack of courage and from a culpable blunder by which he threw over his subordinate and colleague. Why should his policy have gone by the board? It has disappeared because it was never boldly backed. Nobody is surprised that the Chief Secretary's resignation should have resulted from the proceedings in Parliament. The wonder is that more resignations have not taken place. Why does Lord Dudley remain in Dublin? He has played a bolder part than the late Chief Secretary. He was up to the neck in the new policy drawing back only at the Statutory Assembly embodied in the Dunraven scheme. He did not throw over Mac[illegible]. And, above all, why [illegible] sanctioned the [illegible]nnell as a "colleague" [illegible] who saw the terms of the appointment and approved who read the details of the new policy and agreed—why should he remain at the head of the Government? If an unpardonable offence has been committed, who is really responsible? Why does not Mr. Balfour head the procession out?

When all is said the truth will remain that Mr. Wyndham meant well by Ireland. He had studied her condition, saw clearly the tragedy of her history, and made up his mind to a great effort of appeasement and of amendment. Other statesmen have fallen by the action of Irish Nationalists—have fallen in the effort to maintain and enforce the law in troublous and perilous times. Mr. Wyndham has gone down, and his hopes and efforts for Ireland have been frustrated and brought to nothing by a small band of irreconcilables in the North. Their theory of government is that the House of Lords should prevent the Liberals helping Ireland, that the Ulster Unionists should stop the Tories who may be inclined to consider justice, and finally, that they should be maintained in possession of nine-tenths of the offices of trust and emolument in the country. It is all very sad. Mr. Wyndham, with all his faults, deserved a better fate.—"Manchester Guardian."

GENERAL TREPOFF, who, after all, it seems, attended the funeral, of the Grand Duke Sergius at Moscow, was rather hard put to it to get back again. He made the journey there in plain clothes, and otherwise as unobtrusively as possible, but he found himself shadowed all the same on his arrival. The question presently was: How was he to get to the Moscow railway station? He settled it by causing himself to be conveyed there in an ambulance. That reminds one of the device by which Godfrey O'Melley was once got out of the way of writs in Dublin, to stand for a new election in Galway. He, you will remember, made the journey in a hearse, and when his nephew, the subsequently famous Charles, came to meet the cortege, he beheld his relative addressing the electors from the top of the vehicle. In General Trepoff's case the risks are different. He has been assured that he may go about in the usual way, for that his removal will take place in his own bedroom.

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It will be remembered that, after careful investigation by a Royal Commission, the President of the Board of Trade introduced a bill in the Parliamentary Session of 1903, having for its object the purchase of the undertakings of the dock companies and the establishment of a Trust or Commission in whom would be centred the administration and control of the multifarious interests at present concerned in the Port of London. Owing to a variety of circumstances it was found, towards the close of the Session, impossible further to proceed with the measure. So much progress had, however, been made, and so much valuable work done, that on all hands it was conceded to be regrettable that this should be lost; and accordingly arrangements were made for the carrying over of the bill so that it could be taken up in 1904, at the stage at which the exigencies of Parliamentary life necessitated the interruption of its progress to a place upon the statute book. In the meantime, the measure was subjected to the keenest criticism from all quarters with the result that the Government, recognising the weight of the opposition, made no further effort to advance the bill, and eventually it was dropped.

THREE SCHEMES.

In the present Session of Parliament, no fewer than three bills were introduced for dealing with the Port of London:—

(1.) By the London County Council, which is practically a reproduction of that which the Government had abandoned.

(2.) A scheme by the Thames Conservancy to increase the powers of that body, and make provision for dredging the bed of the river, so as to accommodate the larger vessels which are now being built and which could not be accommodated at the port owing to their greater draught; and

(3.) A scheme known as the Thames Harbour Bill, which was a proposal to construct a barrage across the river at Gravesend, transforming the Thames from a tidal river into a huge lake. Public intimation has been given that the last of these three bills will not be further proceeded with, and having regard to the fate which attended the Port of London Bill of last Session, with all the prestige of the Government behind it, rumour has it that the two remaining bills will not even receive a second reading.

The scheme which the Thames Conservancy has under consideration and approved as a brief meeting comes, therefore, with exceptional gratefulness to those who have at heart the welfare of the Port of London and the desire to see it maintain its proud position as the greatest port in the world, because it requires no Parliamentary sanction and its fulfilment is calculated to restore to the Thames its popularity, which, with or without reason, has been said lately to be on the wane.

A WHARF TO ACCOMMODATE 3,000,000 TONS OF TRAFFIC.

The application was by Captain Wells, R. N., on behalf of himself and other owners of land on the south side of the river at Long Reach, which is about eighteen miles from London. The proposal is to establish what will be known as the London Ocean Wharf, by the construction of a timber quay 6,000 feet long and 60 feet wide. At intervals on the inner side of this quay there will be built ten transport sheds, 300 feet long by 60 feet wide, and behind the sheds accommodation will be provided for barges to load from the sheds, while at the intervals between the sheds barges will be enabled to come close up to the quay and be loaded direct from the vessel's hold. The loading and unloading of vessels and barges will be conducted on the most approved modern principles, and the latest cranes and electrical appliances will be brought into operation. The depth of water in the channel at Long Reach at present at low water is about 30 feet, so that no expense will have to be incurred for dredging, and almost throughout the entire length of the proposed Ocean Wharf there will be a depth at low water of about 30 feet. Besides the arrangement for transporting cargo by barges, it is intended to effect a communication with the South Eastern and Chatham Railway, so that goods may be promptly distributed by land as well as by water.

The construction of the works will extend over a period of two years and will involve an expenditure of about £1,000,000 sterling, when completed, the wharf will accommodate nearly 3,000,000 tons of traffic, which is equivalent to about one-sixth of the entire trade done in the port at the present docks and wharves. The scheme is a great one and it is peculiarly gratifying to know that it has the approval and support of many leading shipowners.

FATAL MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

A LADY DROWNED.

A SHOCKING motor accident occurred at Great Heywood, Staffordshire, on March 9th. Mrs. Arthur Challinor, wife of the Town Clerk of Hanley, was motoring from Little Ingestre, when crossing a bridge over the Trent, the car ran into a wall, which gave way. The chauffeur jumped off, but Mrs. Challinor and a lady friend, Miss Notley, of Totnes, were precipitated into the river. Mrs. Challinor was carried some distance down the swift stream, and managed to scramble out, but Miss Notley was drowned.

The deceased lady, Miss Dorothy Grace Notley, was twenty-one years of age, and was a daughter of the Rev. J. B. Notley, Rector of Diptford South Brent, and a niece of Mrs. Challinor. On approaching Great Heywood Mill, where there is a very sharp turn in the road, the steering gear, it is stated, broke, and the car crashed through the wall of the bridge over the mill race, and was precipitated into the water. The chauffeur, James Roper, jumped on to the road and shouted as Miss Notley, but failed to save her.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 11th March 1905, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	5,000	19,000	.....	24,000
Or per mile of Railway	35	135	.....	170
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	42,499	1,81,120	313	2,26,932
Total for 10 weeks	47,499	2, 3, 20	313	2,50,932
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,063	2,5 2	59	6,674
Per mile of Ry. do.	29	18	.....	47
Total to corresponding date do.	34.370	1,82,817	1,236	2,46,423

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 17,326
Do. to date ..... ,, 25,509

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 11th March, 1905, on 3,435 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	R.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,21,000	2,60,000	4,000	3,83,000
Or per mile of Railway	246	515	8	769
For previous 9 weeks of half-year.	11,85,040	21,85,954	34 392	34,05,386
Total for 10 weeks.	13,09,040	24,45,954	38,392	37,93,386
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,21,243	1,90,220	2,976	3,14,599
Per mile of Ry. do.	241	377	6	624
Total to corresponding date do.	12,85,300	20,92,394	48.675	31,06,369

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 73,401
Do to date ..... ,, 3,87,017

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Nordkap 2291 tons, Captain H S Stub, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant, from Delagoa Bay 10th March in ballast.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, 2503 tons, Captain W H Ridgway, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and London, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Melbourne, 2432 tons, Captain J Garde arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff 28th February, with a cargo of coal and patent fuel.

THE steamer Alavia, 2573 tons, Captain S S Brook Pigot, sailed yesterday for Aden, Maculla and Jeddah, with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Damra, 762 tons, Captain M G Williams, sailed yesterday for Karachi, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1339 tons, Captain A E G Tipper, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah 12th March with a general cargo, 45 cases opium and 19 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itria, 3420 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney 18th February with 430 horses and the following passengers—Messrs Dove, McCall, W Coomber, Shannon O'Brien, McNab, Caymor Hunter, Welsh, Cross, McLeod, Jansen, Mrs Robinson and 5 syces.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Flagship Hyacinth ...Capt the Hon Hood.....R Navy
H M S Proserpine .....Commander Hulbert ...R Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr Bowman .....R Navy
Sicilia.....Capt Weston .....Spion .....33-3 .....Trangor
R I M S Cauvery.....Comdr Huddleston .....R I M

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox .....Capt Eustace .....R Navy
H M S Lowing .....Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie .....R I M
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton .....R I Marine
R I M S Clive ...Comdr .....Peacocham ...p.....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 28.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Elea (bque)	414	Soutos			The Captain
Baron Inverclyde	2130	Crookall	W & A Graham & Co		
E R O'Brien (ship)	1037	Pratt			The Captain
Chusan	2852	Henrick	China	4-4	P & O Co
Bhundara	2215	Swanson			M M Co
Naseri	912	Kemp			B & P S N Co
Zillah	2112	Ross	W & A Graham & Co		
Nadir	2914	Collier		3-4	T M & Co
Ohra	3496	Johnston			M M & Co
Saga	699	Moe			F F Campbell and Co
Lamo	940	Midge			M M & Co
Itola	2401	Hartley			M M & Co
Florio an	2381	Work			Corry Bros
Nordkap	2294	Steeb			R A Willis
Itria	3420	Tice			M M & Co
Goalpara	1320	Tipper			M M & Co
Melbourne	2433	Garde			

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Camberwell	2589	Baines	Hull	1-4	M M & Co
B	Beswarda	3270	Archdeacon	Rangoon	28-3	M M & Co
C&R	Arcadia	3313	Cubitt	Aden	3-4	B O Co
G	Naderi	1163	Coates	B S Ports	1-4	B & P S N Co
D&E	Clan Campbell	1652	Simpson			F M & Co
H	Luristan	2173	Simpson	K'chi	30-3	L Latham
M	Riverdale	2752	Hay	repairing		T Morrison & Co
N	Caspian	3327	Young	Hull	5-4	J Mackintosh
O	Patiala	1929	Scott	Zanzibar	4-4	M M & Co
Q	Ktoli	2113	Harvey			H S Sidlok
	Puri	643	Ahmed	N F		Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	T R Thompson	2261	Garrick	Dunkirk	3-4 K N & Co
2	Uginsk	3426	Honywood	Kobe	29-3 M M & Co
3	Duke of Norfolk	2438	Anderson	Antp	29-3 M M & Co
5	Clan Mcarthur	2566	Pigot	Kobe	1-4 E Tajbhoy
6	Bengal	2732	Phillips	China	18-4 P & O Co
7	Maria Valerie	2243	Barberovich	Kobe	30 3 A L S N Co
8	Imperator		Mosca	Trieste	1-4 63 A L Co
9	Spithead	2993	Stewart	Kobe	5-4 T Morrison
12	Persia	4195	Haughton	Aden	1-4 P & O Co
14	Linga	948	Rickford	Not Fixed	M M & Co
15	Dilwara	2721	James	Havre	31-3 K N & Co
15	Sanna	3390	Christensen	Antwarp	4-4 J M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Nordkap s	Stub	Delagoa Bay, Mar 10
28	Itria s	Tice	Sydney Feb 18
	Goalpara s	Tipper	Busrah Mar 12
	Melbourne s	Garde	Cardiff Feb 28

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Monsoori s	Hannah	Jeddah &c
	Zillah s	Rees	Calcutta
	Wassenfels s	Engelage	Hamburg, &c
	Dunera s	Williams	Karachi, &c
	Clan Forbes s	Ridgway	London &c
	Alavia s	Pigot	Jeddah &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Lama for Persian Gulf and Karachi
,, Nordkap for Baltimore
,, Goalpara for Persian Gulf

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 26th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa left Marseilles Homewards on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lamont arrived in London on the evening of the 28th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Sunda arrived at Suez from Colombo on the evening of the 26th instant.

The steamer Arabia arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 26th instant.

The steamer Somali arrived in London on the afternoon of the 28th instant.

COLOMBO, MARCH 28.

The P and O steamer Pekin left here yesterday evening and due Bombay at 6 a m on Saturday the 1st April.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Australien left Aden for Bombay on Sunday 26th instant at 6 a m and she is expected here on Saturday 1st of April at 6 p m.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Yarra from Bombay arrived at Aden on Tuesday the 28th instant at 8 a. m.

The Peninsular and Oriental Co's steamer Ischia left Penang for Bombay on the 27th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 28.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—20 bales hemp Gordon and Co, 48 cwt aloes and 37 cwt olibanum A Mowjee and Co, 30 cwt deer horns M Mahomed and Co, 5 cases condiments H P Sethna and Co, 5200 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers, 47 cwt fishmaws R Dhunji and Co, 61 bales cow hides Evert Latham and Co, 189 bales goat and sheep skins W and A Graham and Co, 51 bales low hides E D Sassoon and Co, 150 cwt olibanum D Vallibhoy and Co, 3 bales woolen carpets D Golcha and Co.

Clan Forbes s—30 cwt deer horns M Mahomed and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—27 bundles moonj mats F P Bhumgara.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sanna s—235 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 220 bales Cotton Glade and Co, 492 bales cotton fly Heerjee and Co.

Duke of Norfolk s—1001 cwt myrabollams P Jethabhoy, 168 cwt castorseed G G Tejpal, and Co., 742 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Nordkop s—5400 tons manganese ore R A Willies.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wusenfels s—220 bales Corton Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Camberwell s—4000 cwt wheat Sunday and Co, 3500 cwt cottonseeds Ralli Brothers.

Caspian s—2000 cwt cottonseeds E Moolji.

FOR TRIEST.

Imperator s—4 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 162 cwt myrabollams Hujo Schwer and Co, 83 bales twist Svadeshi Mill and Co.

FOR FIUM.

Imperator s—228 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

T R Thomson s—1070 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mario Vellari s—1250 cwt onions H O Abba.

Chusan s—75 cwt olibanum D Wallybhoy and Co.

Banca s—20 0 bales twist S J David and Co, 1000 bales twist Sassoon and Co, 1450 cwt twist David Sassoon and Co, 28 cwt sharkfins H A Mahmed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Banca s—800 bales twist N J Abram, 1000 bales twist S J David and Co, 1125 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co, 100 bales twist M M Essabhoy.

Chusan s—50 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co, 200 bales twist J David 88 bales twist S J David and Co, 200 bales twist N J Abram, 1000 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 48 bales twist M M Essabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Banca (s)—503 bales cotton F F Lampbel and Co.

Clan Macarthur (s)—800 bales cotton Ralli Bros 1,500 cwts barley S J David and Co.

Spithead (s)—450 bales cotton Bamji and Co, 500 bales cotton D D Currani and Co, 1,127 bales cotton Tata and Co, 150 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co, 1,700 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 100 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co.

Ujina (s)—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ujina (s)—400 bales cotton Ralli Bros

If you have already Inquired,

FILL IN YOUR ORDER AT ONCE.

If you have not yet Inquired,

USE THE FORM BELOW TO-DAY

the offer will be withdrawn on *APRIL 15th*

at latest.

The offer of the Encyclopædia Britannica at less than half price and upon the instalment system has always been advertised as a temporary offer. An early withdrawal was announced from the beginning. The actual date of withdrawal has now been fixed for the fifteenth of next month at latest, though the offer may have to be withdrawn even earlier.

What does this withdrawal early next month mean?

It means that, whereas to-day you can secure delivery of the entire 35 volumes of the recently completed work for an immediate outlay of only Rs. 5, followed by further small payments of only Rs. 10 a month, making a total price that is about half-price, next month you will not be able to purchase the same 35 volumes for less than double the present price—and the full price, which comes into force after April 15th at latest, can never again be reduced under any circumstances, because "The Times" is withdrawing altogether from the business of distributing the work direct to the public, and, having sole and entire control of the Encyclopædia Britannica, will in future deliver it only to booksellers to be sold by them in the ordinary way of trade and at the full price. These conditions, and the full price, are already in force in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

A Pertinent Question—

The natural consequence of the withdrawal of "The Times" from its extraordinary enterprise is a return to ordinary methods of sale and the ordinary price. As the present special subscription price is less than half-price, it is natural that the effect of the withdrawal of "The Times" should entail a rise in price to more than double. The effect is natural enough. But it might be asked, "Why should 'The Times,' which undertook the enterprise because it perceived that the Encyclopædia Britannica, brought up to date, would prove an indispensable possession to everyone—why should 'The Times' ever withdraw from the enterprise, when withdrawal means that an indispensable possession must become more than twice as dear to buy?"

—and the Answer to it.

The reason is that without such a withdrawal and a consequent sale at full price, "The Times" could never have taken up the enterprise. Only by making the offer temporary, only by registering a large number of orders in a short time, only by looking to a future sale at the full price to recoup itself for its great outlay of capital, was "The Times" enabled, in the first instance, to fix so very low a price for so costly a work.

The present low price made possible by the future higher price.

Had the orders already received for the completed work come in in driblets over a period, say, of ten years, and had there been no higher price in the near future to look to, "The Times" would never have been able to take up its enterprise at all, and the latest edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica would, from the moment of its completion, have been sold (as it will be sold next month) only for the full price. Without a future sale at the full price, the present less than half price would have been an impossibility. If you are prompt in applying you can secure a copy for yourself at the extraordinary price in virtue of two facts—first that your order will be one among tens of thousands received in all parts of the world in a very short time, and secondly that some one who comes later will have to pay the ordinary, the full, price for his copy, thereby contributing to pay for the cost of your copy which you are prompt enough to obtain at less than half price.

The Withdrawal No Hardship.

The temporary nature of the offer, therefore, the early withdrawal, the rise in price to more than double, are not only not arbitrary arrangements—they are reasonable, inevitable. Nor can anyone look upon the imminent withdrawal, with the consequent rise in price, as a hardship, because if he acts at once his promptness will still enable him to secure a copy at the present price. He will then have the satisfaction not only of purchasing an invaluable possession at a price which he can easily afford, but also of knowing that, immediately upon his purchase of it, the possession will rise more than 100 per cent. in value.

APR 15 at latest is the date of withdrawal It will soon be too late to buy except at the full price. Even sooner it will be too late to make inquiries.

Only you must be prompt. You must not allow a day to pass. You must fill in your order form and send it in at once. If you have not yet received an order form, or have any special question to ask you are urgently requested to write to-day. On April 15th at latest the price will be raised to more than double, and even before that day it will be too late to write and make inquiries.

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THE MANAGER

"THE TIMES" (LONDON), CALCUTTA.

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(*Please write clearly.*)

Address .....

.....

Rank or Occupation.....

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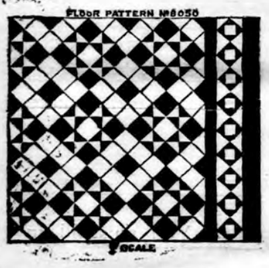

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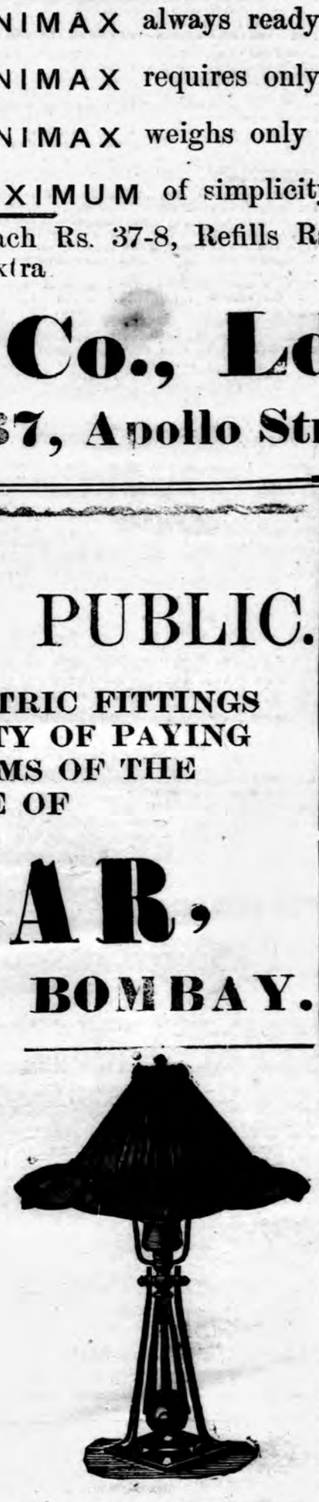

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